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中華民國二十五年九月十九日

SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1916

明倫十四年九月十九日第三種郵政特准掛號

10 CENTS

ENTENTE THREATEN TO FORCIBLY EJECT ENEMY MINISTERS

Greek Cabinet Won't Agree
To Give Envoys Their
Passports

TIME EXPIRED 22nd

King Disavows all Respons-
ibility; Summons Crown
Council

BRIAND'S ADVICE

Urges Reconciliation With
Venizelos and War
On Bulgaria

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, November 20.—The Allies have demanded that the Austrian, German, Turkish and Bulgarian Ministers shall be granted their passports and shall leave the country by the 22nd.

The Austrian, German, Turkish and Bulgarian Ministers must board the steamer placed at their disposal, otherwise they will be removed forcibly. Admiral Fournet has communicated with them direct.

The Government considers this demand unacceptable. The King has summoned the Crown Council. Great uneasiness prevails.

King Constantine has disavowed all responsibility in the matter. The Spanish Legation will protect German subjects and the American the others.

Reuter's correspondent learns, on excellent authority, that the French Premier, M. Briand, has sent a message to King Constantine that the easiest way out of his difficulties is to have a reconciliation with M. Venizelos and to declare war on Bulgaria.

\$5,000,000 U.S. Loan Wanted to Aid Bank Of China's Payments

Passed by Lower House; Signa-
ture of Contract in Wash-
ington Is Authorized

Special Cable to The China Press

Peking, November 22.—The American industrial loan of \$5,000,000 from the Chicago Continental Commercial Bank has been passed by the Lower House by a majority. Dr. Wellington Koo, the Chinese Minister in America, has been instructed to sign the contract in Washington.

The security for the loan will be the wine and tobacco taxes and the money will be used for relieving the specie payments of the Bank of China.

Discussed in Secret

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, November 22.—The House of Representatives held a secret session, yesterday, at which the Minister of Finance made his report on the American loan. It is understood that the proposition was passed.

BRITISH BREAD STANDARD

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 21.—Correction. The Board of Trade regulation cabled yesterday evening states that the percentage of flour that must be extracted from various qualities of wheat ranges from 73 to 78 per cent. The Board of Trade has ordered a return to be made of potato stocks and contracts by cultivators of over ten acres in Great Britain.

Beauchamps' Big Trip In British Aeroplane

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 21.—Captain Vicenza Beauchamps used a British aeroplane in his flight to Munich and Venice.

Jen Ko-chen Official Choice As Sun Hung-yi's Successor; A Prominent Revolutionary

Deadlock on Question of Including Provincial System In
Constitution; Brings New Party Struggle

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, November 22.—It is understood that the Government intends to nominate Jen Ko-chen, the Civil Governor of Yunnan, who played a prominent part in the recent revolution in South-West China, to succeed Sun Hung-yi as Minister of the Interior.

The question of the insertion of the provincial official system in the constitution, which has been informally discussed by the party leaders for the past fortnight, has reached a deadlock, despite the efforts to effect a compromise. Consequently, the meetings of the joint conference of both Houses on the constitution have again been suspended. The controversy has now developed into a struggle between the various parties, each striving to have its own proposals adopted.

There was an understanding among the members of Parliament that no parties were to be organized until after the completion of the constitution, but the question of the provincial system has caused the greatest dissension and, already, no less than eight factions have brought up their own drafts and each is doing its utmost to have them adopted. The completion of the permanent constitution, therefore, appears to be remote, if the present state of affairs continues.

The Senate, yesterday, passed the Bill extending the session of Parliament till the opening of next year's session, in order to enable the completion of the constitution and the examination of the budget.

The Bill requesting the Government to investigate the charges of ill-treatment of the people by General Chen Yi's followers while he was en route from Chengtu was also passed.

The Bill impeaching the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet was referred to a Committee, after stormy scenes, the Speaker promising that the report of the Committee should be presented before the end of the week.

Tsai Ao's Funeral

Hon. Yang Teheng, Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs, has received a cablegram from the Chinese Minister in Japan reporting that the body of the late General Tsai Ao left Kobe on the 20th inst. for Shanghai. Mr. Yang has asked permission for Chinese troops and a band of music to pass through the settlements as escort to the General's coffin.

The coffin will be placed in the Szechuen Guild in Chapel. The place is beautifully decorated and guarded by special police.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang, who had intended to leave for the North last night, has decided to wait the arrival of the remains when he will offer his personal sacrifice. Prominent Chinese of all classes likewise will honor the memory of the outstanding hero of the late revolt against Yuan Shih-k'ai and the monarchical plot.

Chinese Press Reports

The Shun Pao: Ling Ching-hsi may be appointed Minister of Interior if he so desires. He is coming to Peking.

Mr. Sun Hung-yi, ex-Minister of Interior, may be appointed Director of the Irrigation Bureau.

The Chung Hua Hsin Pao: At a Cabinet meeting it was decided to resume the specie payment of the Bank of Communications within one week.

A mass meeting was held at Tientsin to discuss the Laoshikai affair.

CRAIOVA OCCUPIED BY GERMANS; WEST RUMANIA CUT OFF

Triple Advance Threatens
To Surround Army In
Big Wheat Area

RELY ON RUSSIANS

Allies Still Hopeful; Huge
Force of Tsar's Troops
Concentrating

FACE 25 DIVISIONS

Marching at Heart of Wal-
lachia; Seek to Take
Rumanians in Rear

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 21.—A German official communique today reported: Our artillery has arrived before Craiova. A later message said: The Germans have occupied Craiova.

Craiova is an important town on the railway, between Bukharest and Orsova. It is 75 miles south of Vulcan Pass.

A summary of the situation, from London, says:

The situation in Rumania is undoubtedly serious. Anxiety is felt regarding the security of the last Rumanian Army, which is threatened with encirclement by the enemy's triple stroke through the Verciorova, Vulcan and Rotherthurn Passes. It seems probable that the westernmost districts of Wallachia, including Craiova, which is the center of a great wheat area, will have to be evacuated, to relieve the danger.

Craiova is only thirty-five miles north of the Danube. General von Falkenhayn traverses this distance, the extreme western portion of Rumania will be sliced off. Confidence is felt in Rumanian circles in London regarding the great battle about to be fought on the plains of Wallachia, where huge Russian reinforcements are being concentrated. French military experts estimate that twenty-five divisions of Austrian and German troops are moving towards the heart of Wallachia. The enemy are also carrying out a turning movement in the direction of Kimpolung. The latter move seeks to take in the rear the Rumanian forces defending the region south of the wooded Carpathians.

Petrograd, November 21.—A Russian official communique reports: The Rumanians continue to retire slowly in the valley of the Alt southward and also in Jiu Valley to the region of Filash, twenty miles north-west of Craiova.

Nice, November 20.—General Putnik, formerly Commander-in-Chief of the Serbian army, expresses the opinion that the Allied advance on the Salonica front will greatly help the Rumanians, "for the Bulgars alone cannot stand against us and Germany must help."

TROPHIES PROVE BRITISH GRATITUDE TO INDIANS

Queen Alexandra To Present
Flag And Shield, Gift Of
Women And Children

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

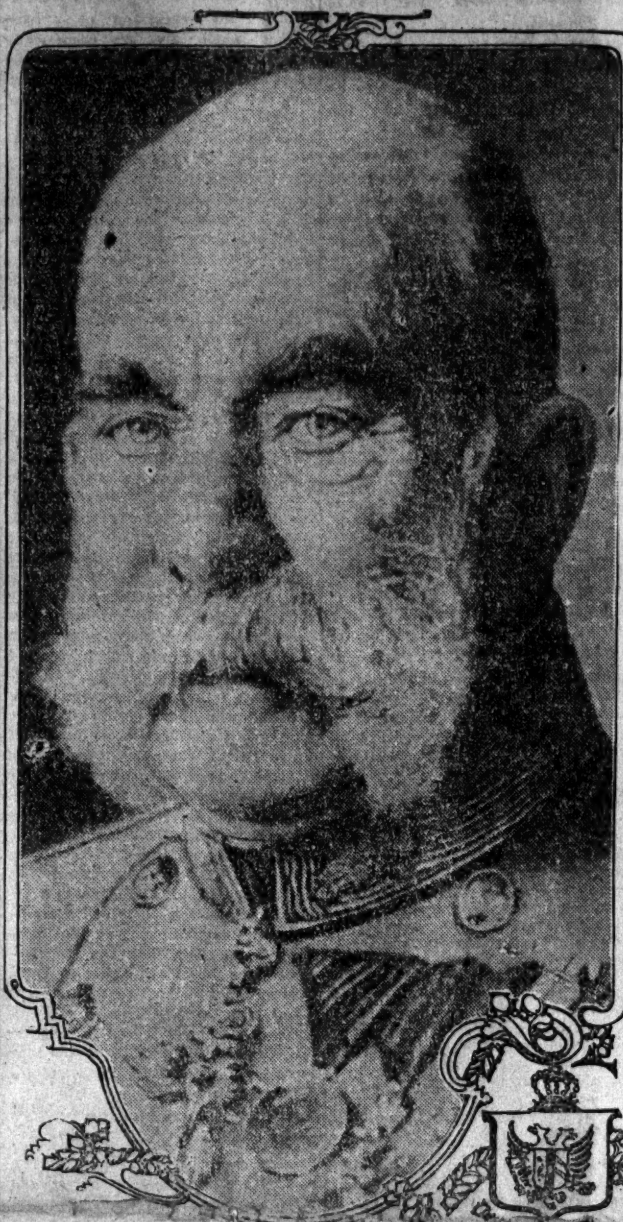
London, November 21.—Queen Alexandra, on Thursday, will present a silk Union Jack and silver shield to the representatives of the Indian forces now fighting. The ceremony will take place in the Marble Hall of the India Office.

The color will be taken to Delhi at the end of the war. The flag and shield are the gift of the women and children of the British Isles.

The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 67.5 and the minimum 36.9, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 60.5 and 52.0.

1830—Francis Joseph—1916.



Emperor of Austria-Hungary from 1848 until his death, reported yesterday, a period of 68 years.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH, IS DEAD; 86 YEARS OLD

Occupies Thron of Troub-
led Dual Monarchy
For 68 Years

DIES OF CATARRH

Weak with Fever, Aged
Monarch Remains Hard
At Work Till End

EVE OF REGENCY

Power to be Transferred
To Heir on Dec. 2,
German Report

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 22 (4.25 a.m.).—The Emperor of Austria, Francis Joseph, is dead.

Amsterdam, November 21.—A telegram from Vienna states that the Emperor Francis Joseph is worse.

Emperor, Though in Fever, Still Kept Busily at Work

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, November 19.—With regard to the health of the Emperor Francis Joseph, the following bulletin was issued on November 17: "The Emperor, this morning, has a temperature resembling fever, although the catarrh is unchanged. The action of the heart is good, the respiration is calm. Nevertheless, the Emperor devoted the whole day to his work and, besides, received in audience the Count and Countess of Waldburg, Chief Court Marshal Montenuovo, Generals Count Paar and Baron von Boftras and the Minister of the Exterior, Baron von Burián."

Regency Had Been Decided

It was about a fortnight ago that the late Emperor's condition became serious enough for the news to be cabled and it was only last Saturday that Reuter's brought the information, quoted from the German newspaper Vossische Zeitung, that, on December 2, the anniversary of the accession of the Emperor, a proclamation would be issued appointing the Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, heir to the throne, as Regent of Austria-Hungary.

Emperor's Reign Record In Length and Troubles

Francis Joseph's has been a record reign in the history of Europe—a record of troublous times in a troubled country. For 68 years the dead Emperor has reigned over the destinies of the Dual Empire and in that time his family history as well as the political history of the country has been a mournful one.

Francis Joseph the First was born in August, 1830, so that he was 86 years old. His official titles were Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, and Apostolic King of Hungary. When only eighteen years of age he went to Italy and there he had his first taste of warfare, of which he was to see so much, at the battle of St. Lucia.

Emperor Ferdinand of Austria had then been long wished to abdicate and secret plans toward that end developed in December of 1848. Francis Joseph was a nephew of the abdicating emperor and his father was then alive but he resigned his rights to his son and Francis Joseph was accordingly proclaimed Emperor.

Faced Stormy Time

He had a stormy time in front of him for the revolution which had just upset the country of Austria had left Hungary in rebellious mood and the Magyars promptly refused to acknowledge the validity of Ferdinand's abdication. The new emperor did not show any conciliatory mood for he had not taken the oath to observe the Hungarian constitution, which the strong party of Austria wanted to overthrow.

War followed between the two countries and it was not until Russia

EX-TAOYIN CHOW AGAIN DECLARES INNOCENCE

Second Hearing of Case Involving
Opium Found At
His Yamen

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, before Judges Chao Yu-hwang and Ling Chung-lih in the City Criminal Court, Chow Ching-piou, ex-Shanghai Taoyin, was given a second hearing on the charges in connection with the Yunnan opium case. The Chinese government has appointed Mr. Liu of Peking to watch the case. Mr. Pan Cheng-ao and Mr. Chin Lian-kwei appeared for the defendant. Chao Ching-piou was told first to tell his story of the case. He said:

"About 20 chests, which I was first told contained documents and other important articles to be sent to Peking, were sent over to me, with the request that they be placed in the Taoyin's yamen for the time being. Before the discovery of them by the Shanghai Opium Combine, I really had no knowledge of them. As soon as their contents were found to be opium I sent police to control them."

Judge Chao said: "Today you cannot name yourself Taoyin again. You have offended the laws and perhaps, in the future, you may have no chance to enjoy the public rights."

Then Judge Chao said that as many persons are involved in the case, it must be held open for more witnesses. Chow Ching-piou replied that he had often seen General Li Chen-wu, and could force him to come before the court.

Judge Chao: By that, you may cause trouble and who will be responsible for it?

Defendant Chow: If your court will give me the proper papers, I can arrest him easily.

Judge Chao: You know who you are at present. How can you ask a bill to arrest this man? The court has the power itself and can make him come before it.

The court again declared that as the case is of great importance it must be held open until all the people connected with it have been brought in and heard.

GERMANS ARE THRASHED IN SNOW-STORM BATTLE

Freezing in Dug-Outs, Willingly
Surrender When British And
Canadians Charge

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 21.—Correspondents at British headquarters state that the British and Canadians defeated the enemy in a snow-storm, on the 18th, beyond Grandcourt. The Germans, freezing in their dug-outs, were glad to surrender.

There was fierce hand-to-hand fighting in the German trenches, in the darkness, amid the fumes of exploding shells and whirling snow-flakes.

General Sir Douglas Haig reported this morning: The enemy heavily shelled us south-west of Grandcourt. We raided their trenches at Gomme, court, Roclincourt and Ypres.

General Haig reported this evening: There has been considerable hostile shelling of our front on both sides of the Ancre.

Paris, November 21.—The official communique issued this evening reported: There has been the usual cannonade, but no infantry action. Our aeroplanes dropped a hundred bombs on the enemy's bivouacs in the region of the Somme.

BRITISH PENSIONS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 21.—The House of Commons tonight passed the second reading of the Pensions Bill. Mr. Arthur Henderson foreshadowed the introduction of a satisfactory and more generous scheme when the new Pensions Board has been established.

Deutschland Begins Return Voyage Again

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New London, Conn., November 21.—The German submarine Deutschland has sailed again.

stepped in and helped that Hungary, deprived of her ancient constitution, became an integral part of the Austrian Empire. When Francis Joseph was only 23 an attempt was made to assassinate him by an Hungarian and the Emperor received a serious knife wound.

It was about that year that the Emperor really took the reins of government into his own hands. From that time onwards he ruled the country with an iron hand until advancing years weakened his power. He appointed and dismissed his own ministers as the occasion required; he directed their policies; and he maintained a strong control over the details of Government.

Policy Brought Isolation

His foreign policy was one of imperiousness in his earlier years and it brought about the isolation of his empire. His ingratitude to Russia, as shown in the Crimean War, caused a complete and permanent estrangement between the two countries. This policy led to bankruptcy and it required the war of 1859 to effect a change.

Napoleon arranged the peace terms after the battle of Solferino where Francis Joseph led his troops in person. For the next six years both home and foreign policy were marked by great vacillation and, time after time, the country fell into the hands of the strong men of Prussia. Then in 1863—the German question growing serious—Francis Joseph made a personal attempt to solve the problem.

He invited the German sovereigns to meet him in conference and laid before them a plan for the reconstruction of the confederation. But the Prussian King would have none of it and refused to attend the conference, which fell through.

The battle of Königgratz in 1866 decided the German question, however, Francis Joseph took the oath in Magyar to observe the constitution and was solemnly crowned King of Hungary. He then adhered to the constitutional principle loyally and for forty years he maintained a scrupulously correct attitude towards Hungary.

He adopted the same conciliatory attitude to the Slavs. Lately, he became the mainstay of the Triple Alliance until the commencement of the present decade.

Mourning Private Life

In private life Francis Joseph has been a man of sorrow. Catastrophe has followed upon catastrophe until the cataclysm caused by the Serajevo assassination descended upon the whole world. His wife, his brother, and his only son were destroyed by sudden and violent death.

He married in 1854 the daughter of the Duke of Bavaria who shared a remarkable beauty common to her family. After the first few years of married life, however, she was seldom seen in Vienna and spent her days travelling. She was assassinated at Geneva by an Italian anarchist, previous attempts having been made to kill the two of them at Trieste.

The Crown Prince was a man of great promise. Born in 1857 he married, in 1881, Stephanie, the daughter of the Belgian King, but less than eight years later he committed suicide at a country house near Vienna. Then in 1914 came the Serajevo assassination, on receipt of the news of which the old Emperor was reported to have exclaimed: "Horrible! horrible! I am spared nothing."

The murdered Archduke, Francis Ferdinand, whose wife was killed with him, was heir-apparent to the Hapsburg crown but his strong will had made him no favorite with the Emperor.

The New Emperor

The heir-apparent, now the Emperor according to the line of succession, is the Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, son of the Archduke Otto and the Archduchess Maria Josepha, a sister of King August of Saxony. He is 28 years of age and five years ago married Princess Zita of Parma.

He is described as very lively and of attractive manners which make him highly popular with all and he took early to a life of soldiering. He has had no experience in administrative work, however, and since the war started he has commanded an army group on the Eastern front.

Hire War Prisoners To British Farmers

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, November 21.—In the House of Commons, tonight, in reply to Major Weigall, Mr. J. P. Hope said that a scheme has been arranged for hiring out small parties of war-prisoners to agriculturists, the latter being responsible for their custody. The Government is also considering a plan under which large numbers will be employed on specially acquired land.

Secreted Detectives Listen As Attempt Is Made To Extort \$1,000

Then Arrest Man Who Had Threatened Bisset & Co.'s Compradore

In the Mixed Court yesterday before Mr. Grant-Jones, British Assessor, an interesting case of an attempt to extort money from the compadore of Messrs. Bisset and Co. was revealed.

Mr. H. D. Rodger appeared for the complainant, Ling Yak-ven of No. 323 Mohawk Road, compadore to Messrs. Bisset and Co., and the accused was not represented.

The evidence of the complainant and of two Chinese detectives was taken. The former handed in a number of threatening letters which he had received after he had refused to subscribe \$1,000 which accused demanded for the Ding Cho Club. The first of these read that "the writer has heard of Mr. Ling's great name for some time and admires him very much. Recently the morality of our country has degenerated. Though the Republic is still in existence the condition of the country is still unsettled so unless some force be discovered to move Heaven and earth the country cannot be strong and the people cannot be pacified. So we will gather all men of chivalrous character and high bearing and organise the Ding Cho Club (all men are equal)."

"One of our objects will be to assassinate prominent men who are known to be cruel. We have nothing to do with political affairs. If a person is good we shall help him; if he is bad we shall secretly kill him. Justice in society will thus be attained. The members are chivalrous characters and disciplinarians and the regulations are very strict. We do not care for the courts. Our Central Bureau cannot be reached except by our leaders and our sub-agents all over China are unknown to the public. All of the strong and powerful men of the people's party are members."

"As our Central Bureau is recently established we require money to cover expenses. We look upon responsible people to subscribe to our future maintenance. According to the report of our Investigation Department you are a very liberal gentleman and the owner of a considerable estate. We ask you to give up some of your luxuries and subscribe \$1,000; if not, we shall treat you as a miser."

Complainant said accused called on him a second time. He was told to call the following afternoon when after detectives had listened from an adjoining room to the conversation which ensued, the man was arrested. The case was remanded for a week.

Portugal Ratifies Paris Resolutions

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Lisbon, November 20.—The Government has ratified the resolutions passed at the Paris Conference.

Greek Ship Spetsais Sunk by Submarine

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Athens, November 21.—The Greek steamer Spetsais has been sunk by a submarine, not far from the scene where the Greek transport Angeliki was torpedoed. One person has been drowned. It is feared that there are more victims.

VON JAGOW RESIGNS

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Amsterdam, November 21.—An official telegram from Berlin states that Herr von Jagow, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, has resigned, for reasons of health. He will probably be succeeded by the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Herr Zimmermann.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza Nov. 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. Nov. 25
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Nov. 25
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Nov. 28
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Nov. 30
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Nov. 26
Per R.M. s.s. Emp. of Asia Dec. 2
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea M. Dec. 2
For Europe:—
Per P. and O. s.s. Malta Nov. 27
Per M.M. s.s. Polynesien Nov. 30
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori M. Dec. 5
Per M.M. s.s. Amazona Dec. 8

Mails to Arrive:—
The American mail is due on or about today, per P.M. s.s. Venezuela. The French mail of October 15 left Hongkong at 7 a.m. on November 22, and is due here at 6 a.m. on Saturday, November 25, per M.M. s.s. Amazona. The French mail of October 29 is due at Hongkong on December 5, and here on December 9. Left Colombo on November 20, per M.M. s.s. Athos.

Revolutionaries Say Chiefs Have Decamped with Funds

Over 2,000 Have Left Shanghai, Says Mr. McEuen, But More Hurrying Here to Get Share of Money

Capt.-Supt. McEuen has some very interesting remarks in his report for October in today's Municipal Gazette, about the recent distribution of funds to the Chinese revolutionaries in the Settlement. The report says:—

With the exception of several groups which are not numerically strong, the revolutionaries referred to in last month's report have each received through their leaders a sum of money wherewith to transport themselves to their respective native provinces. The money, apparently, has not been distributed as it should have been, and great dissatisfaction exists amongst the bands whose members have not left Shanghai. Some of the leaders have disappeared and are being sought for by their followers who are accusing them of unfairness and even of misappropriation. The first series of payments, omitting that of the Mid-Autumn Festival, commenced on October 21 and the money was handed over in the building on the Arsenal Road known as the Su Tsing Yin Miao. The arrangements made by the Chinese Authorities on that and on the succeeding days were all that could be desired, and the proceedings were carried out with an entire absence of disorder. A considerable amount of squabbling followed over the sub-division which was entirely in the hands of the revolutionaries themselves when they returned to their places of abode, but it was not of a very serious nature. An approximate estimate of the number of persons who have left gives the figures as somewhere in the region of 2,000. Others who have nothing more to hope for are still leaving, and the sooner the balance of the money available is disbursed to those who are still waiting, the better it will be for the peace and good order of the Settlement. It is clearly evident that the news of this distribution is spreading to other parts of the country, and revolutionaries who have been disbanded in Shantung and elsewhere are hurrying hither to enrol themselves in the groups not yet dealt with, and they will cease to come only when it is certain that the funds are entirely exhausted and that there are no further prospects of money being raised.

Threatening Notes Diminish
There seems to be a diminution in the numbers of threatening letters which are being sent to residents with reminders that presents in the shape of bombs will follow, if money is not forthcoming. Many of those whom there was good reason to suspect were carrying on this illegal practice are now living in terror of their own followers whom they are vainly trying to pacify and on whose behalf they are now condescending to beg contributions from anyone who is willing to give them.

An indication that the Chinese Authorities are fully alive to the danger which the disbandment of revolutionaries may bring to this

locality is furnished by a notice in the shape of a proclamation issued by the Military Governor warning those revolutionaries who have drawn money from the Repatriation Office that they will be wise if they do not delay their departure from Shanghai as they are apparently doing on account of financial disagreements which they are having with their leaders.

There were seven cases of armed robbery, two of attempted armed robbery, one of armed highway robbery and one of robbery without arms reported during the month. In connexion with these reports eleven arrests were made, while thirteen men have been arrested for offences of this nature committed prior to October 1. Eight men were arrested on charges of being members of bands of robbers, and three were arrested in connexion with robberies committed beyond the Settlement limits. Twenty-six of these thirty-five persons are at present on remand, three have been sentenced to imprisonment at the Municipal Jail, three handed over to the Chapel Authorities for trial, whilst the charges against three were not sustained.

A man named Dzung Da-zung, who was arrested on August 22, 1916, in connexion with an armed robbery at No. 1476 Great Western Road on the above date and handed over to

the Military Governor on September 1, was executed at the Arsenal on October 31.

Deadly 'Pair of Shoes'

Woo Ziang-sun, the tenant of No. 724 Burkill Road, was killed together with his daughter, aged 14, as the result of an explosion which took place in his house at about 1.45 p.m. on October 6. An investigation revealed that a man speaking the Shanghai dialect came to the place in the forenoon and asked permission to leave a cardboard box which he said contained a pair of shoes. The permission was accorded by the daughter who informed her father on his return. The latter decided to open and examine the parcel, with the result that it exploded, killing himself and the girl instantly, while a fragment of the bomb passed through the ceiling and inflicted a wound on the thigh of an amah who was seated on a chair in the room above.

337 cases of larceny were reported during the month. Enquiries were made with successful results in 127 instances.

Eight armed robberies have been reported from the region around Shanghai and outside limits. In one case a band of robbers 120 strong was alleged to have participated in an attack on a pawnshop wherein the booty carried off was considerable. In another about \$10,000 in money was stolen from boats, in addition to which the looting and crews were held to ransom. In one case a man was killed who defended his property against a band of ten who broke into his house during the night; and in another between forty and fifty brigands, who entered a house, tortured the inmates by burning their bodies with pieces of paper soaked in kerosene in order to make them reveal the whereabouts of their valuables. The piratical bands, who were referred to in last month's report as being in the vicinity of Tsungming, have up to the present eluded the many attempts on the part of the Chinese Authorities to bring about their capture.

CHINA CONTINUATION COMMITTEE SESSION

The semi-annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the China Continuation Committee was held at No. 5 Quinsan Gardens yesterday evening. Rev. Shen Wen-Ching presided.

The principle topic discussed was the proposal made in Parliament to make Confucianism the State Religion of China. The Committee decided to call the attention of the Churches throughout the country to the matter in order that they may make such representations to Parliament as they think wise.

Other important business discussed had reference to plans for developing Chinese literature and for a more efficient organization of the Christian Societies. Steps were taken to prepare a more simplified form of writing for the lower classes of Chinese.

Among those present at the meeting were: Rev. Robert C. Beebe, Executive Secretary, China Medical

Missionary Association, Shanghai; Rev. Z. T. Kaung, Pastor of Moore Memorial Church (M. E. So), Shanghai; Rev. Liu Fang, Pastor Methodist Episcopal Mission Church, Peking; Rev. J. Walter Lowrie, D.D., American Presbyterian Mission; D. Duncan Main, Church Missionary Society, Hangchow; Rev. J. T. Proctor, D.D., American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, Shanghai; Rev. A. H. Smith, D.D.; Dr. David Z. T. Yul; Rev. C. Y. Cheng; Rev. E. C. Lobenstein, Foreign Secretary, China Continuation Committee.

The full Continuation Committee will meet next year at Hangchow, April 26 to May 1.

Deny Alleged Sinking Of a French Warship

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, November 21.—The Admiralty, on the authority of the French Ministry of Marine, denies the claim made in a German official communique that a French warship was sunk in the English Channel, on the 14th. This denial refers to the alleged sinking of a French destroyer.



Mikimoto Pearl Store

Begs to announce the opening of its New Branch Store at

31 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI.

A cordial invitation is extended to patrons to visit the establishment.

"Mikimoto Culture Pearls"
Diamonds—Oriental Pearls—
Precious Stones—Platinum—
Jewelry.

Mikimoto Pearl Store

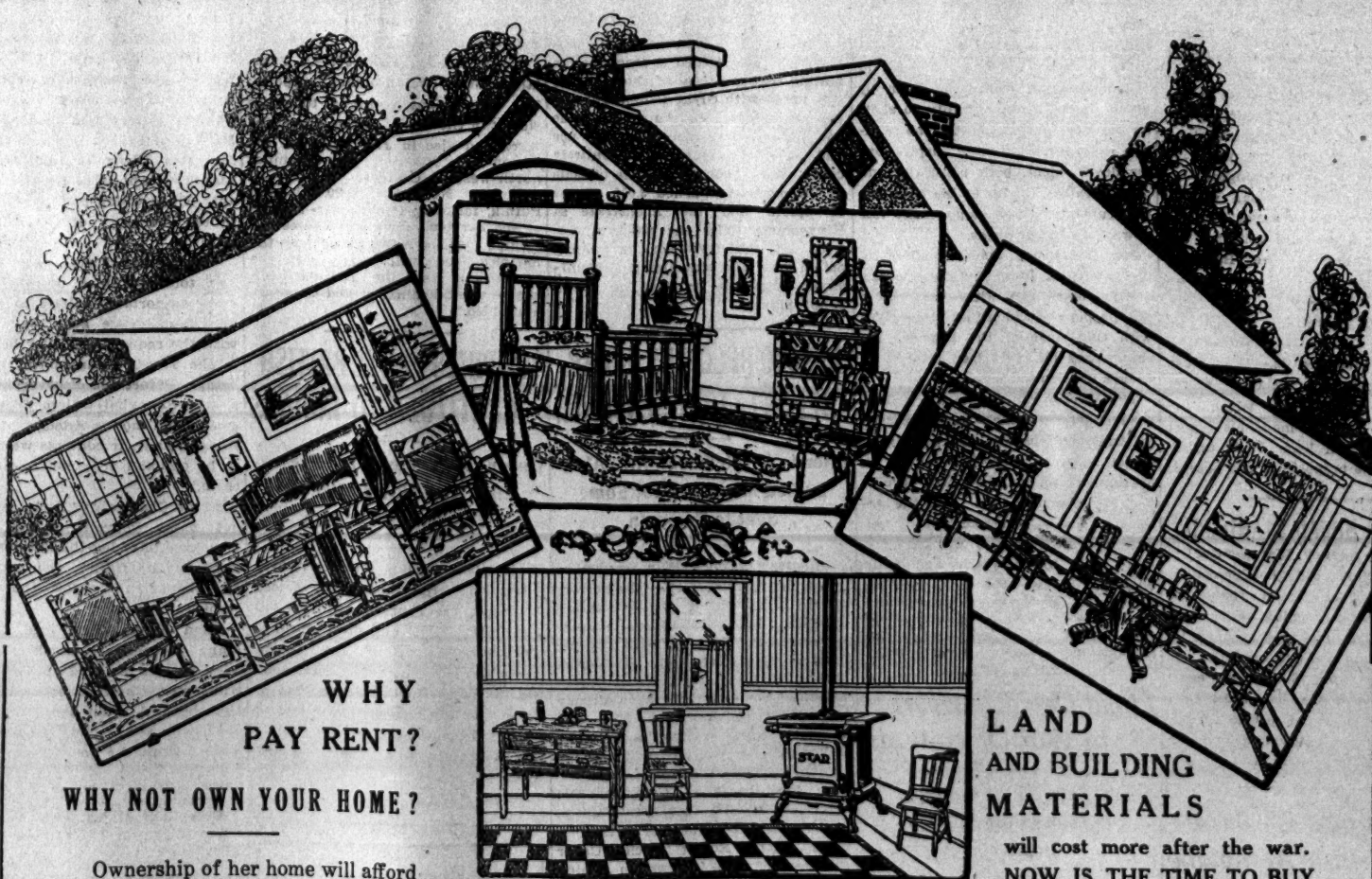
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THE BUTTER EMPORIUM.

Visit our Store, see the various kinds of Butter we sell, and you'll be convinced that this is the right place to go for your Butter needs.

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Branch: 12 Nanking Road.



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NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

If you cannot afford to pay at once for both the house and lot, we can arrange for part payment by instalments, at your convenience.

Japan's Leaders Averse To Break With U.S. Says Gary

Steel Magnate Tells American Business Men They Should Turn Their Attention To The Far East

"I am here to say to you that the leading and controlling men of Japan are anxious to have a continuance permanently of the peaceable and friendly relations now existing between the United States and Japan."

This statement was made by Judge Elbert Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, in an address before the annual meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute, at St. Louis, October 27. Judge Gary, since his return from the Orient in September, has been a constant worker for closer relations and co-operation between the United States and Japan. The full text of his address at St. Louis, fragments of which were called at that time, has been received and is reproduced here. In this address Judge Gary makes a strong plea for the business men of the United States to turn their attention to the Far East, and he asserts that as many as possible should make the tour of the Orient. Judge Gary said: At the last directors' meeting of the Institute, before the summer vacation, a member suggested that at the October meeting, I give some account of my proposed visit to the Orient and therefore he properly may be charged with the responsibility of the President's remarks on this occasion.

I left New York on July 3 for Toronto and thence proceeded via the Canadian Pacific Railroad to Vancouver, sailed on the Empress of Asia July 13; arrived at Yokohama July 24 and from there went on same steamer to Manila, arriving July 31. I left Manila on another ship (Japanese) August 1 for Hongkong, overtaking the Empress of Asia, which had preceded the Japanese ship, and sailed for Shanghai. From there I went through portions of China, visiting Peking, Soochow, Nanking and various other places in the eastern and northern part to Mukden, in Manchuria; Seoul, in Korea, and then across the Japan Sea, or Straits of Korea, to Shimonoseki, in Japan, arriving August 29. I remained in Japan until September 14, when I embarked on the Empress of Russia for Victoria, B. C., arriving August 7 for Hongkong, and motored considerably through the country, as I also did in China and the Philippines, wherever practicable. The journey, taken as a whole, was long, rather warm and somewhat tiresome, as I expected it would be, but it was all interesting and enjoyable and a trip to be recommended, even in the summer months. The accommodations for the traveler are generally good and in many respects are excellent.

Urges Tours to East

This brief outline has been given because I am hoping many of my hearers will be inclined to inquire into the details and then to personally inspect this fascinating portion of the Earth situated on the opposite side of the Globe from your habitation. I will later suggest reasons for my wish.

There are many phases of Oriental life and customs, of natural and artificial beauty, of contrasts between the old and new civilizations, all of which attract and interest the student and charm the traveler; but it is not my purpose to attempt at this time to do more than glance at some of the general features of the different countries mentioned, in which it seems to me you, as business men, are especially concerned. I was diligent and impartial in the endeavor to ascertain your interests and mine in the affairs and conditions of these nations respectively. I saw as much of the countries and as many of the people as the limit of time permitted. Passing only as a member of the business fraternity, I received from foreigners everywhere the most hospitable and generous treatment and the frankest expression of sentiment toward the people of the United States. Also our diplomatic representatives, without exception, were courteous, helpful and hospitable; they are rendering faithful and efficient service.

Philippines Rich in Resources

The Philippine Islands, with proper development and modern practice, are capable of supporting comfortably ten times, or more, the number of people now living within their territory. There can be produced everything indigenous to semi-tropical latitudes and many things to better advantage than on any other lands within the same proximity to the equator. Hemp, tobacco, sugar, rice, coconut oil, coffee, fruits, vegetables, grains, choicest timber and multitudes of other valuable products can be raised in as large or larger abundance than in any other country, with comparatively slight exception. The natural requisites, including moisture, water-power and particularly richness of soil, are all sufficient. The climate is equable and excellent.

In the summer, it is warm during the middle of the day, but the nights are agreeable, and, on the whole, the temperature seemed to me very much better than the average. No doubt the records will show favorable comparison. The Filipinos, as a race, are a fine people, intelligent, of good disposition and possessed of capacity for success. I met large numbers of them, confined perhaps to the better educated classes, but nevertheless representative. With opportunity, example and precept they will take a desirable place in the ranks of progressive and worthy citizens.

Islands Worth the Price

The United States was a good Samaritan. The splendid men who were duly appointed by our country, including both military and civil representatives, with fortitude and judgment and human instincts took up and carried on the work of renovating and rejuvenating this conglomerate of physical and moral corruption which had developed without the fault or the understanding of the people themselves. The results of their efforts will stand for all time to come as a monument to the generous, humane and intelligent policy of an enlightened and unselfish nation, unless something shall be done in the future to counteract or neutralize the result of the course which has been pursued. All those who have represented the United States in bringing about the wonderful changes in the Philippine Islands are entitled to the highest commendation. Their work has not been fully appreciated by the average citizen of this country.

Good Government Established

There has been established a sound and exemplary government. The laws are wisely and justly administered by able and impartial judges; the courts are competent and honest; the police are efficient and in charge of competent, practical and humane doctors and nurses; plagues and dreadful contagious and infectious diseases have been largely stamped out; model schools, special and common, have been established, and they are filled with eager and industrious pupils. Good roads have been built, agriculture, horticulture and forestry have been improved; means and methods for civilization and for modern practical results have been taught, though, of course, much remains to be done.

There has been a general cleaning up, and the best results of experience in other up-to-date countries are being applied so far as possible. Filipinos understand and appreciate what has been done, and they are a grateful people. Of course, the large majority are referred to. There are always exceptions. All this has cost and is costing large sums of money, but emphasis should be given to the fact that, with the exception of the money paid for maintaining the army and navy, which is no more than it would be if stationed elsewhere, the total expense of making the improvements and changes referred to and maintaining the same, as well as the expenses of administration, including the civil government, courts of law, salaries of appointees of the United States Government, schools, hospitals and everything else of the kind, are and, from the start, have been paid from the treasury of the Philippine Government.

Future Uncertain Without U. S.

Without the protection and assistance of the United States; without the experienced talent of representatives sent from here; without the added energy, skill and invested capital of Americans if the Filipinos were again left to themselves, they would be unable to make the progress in the development of the resources of the country which is possible and desirable; and the future of the Islands would be uncertain. They would not long be permitted to drift towards old conditions so as to be a menace to the health of neighboring nations, particularly interested, for the latter would interfere and probably take possession and control.

The United States assumed a moral obligation to the Filipinos and to other nations when she took charge of these islands. She could not shrink if she wished to do so. Moreover, if the Filipinos desire it, as I believe they do, and if the United States, as I think a majority of the citizens wish, shall decide to have the Philippine Islands remain permanently a part of the territory of the United States, it would result in great financial benefit to the Islands and their inhabitants and also to the United States; and all other nations would approve. Considering the interests of the Filipinos and the Americans both, it would be a grave mistake to sever the relations now existing between them.

There cannot be properly developed the immense natural resources of the country and the resulting business, with adequate facilities for conducting the same, without large amounts of capital, and it is impossible to secure these unless and until there shall be permanently established a government which is satisfactory and will not be assailed. If the United States should abandon the islands, capital already invested would be withdrawn, in part at least, and additional investments would be discontinued. The Americans in the Philippines who have done and are doing much to advance the pecuniary interests of the Archipelago, as well as the natives themselves, understand and openly recognize the fatal results to the Islands if they should lose our support.

China Has Lagged Behind

During the last few decades, at least, China has not kept pace with other nations in the progressive march of nations. Possessed by nature with extraordinary opportunities, she has nevertheless been retrograde in disposition and to some extent, has been exploited for the benefit of others. With a population of 400,000,000 and a territory almost as large as Russia, containing the richest and most productive soil, a variety of climate, which permits the growth and maturity of the principal grains and fruits, and with an abundance of the richest minerals, she has, notwithstanding, become poor in cash resources; and the normal and necessary development of the country for the proper utilization of the national assets has been neglected, if not ignored. Consequently, in the consideration of questions relating to the economic expansion, and in other respects, China has for a long time been well nigh helpless. It would not be useful, nor does time permit, to discuss the reasons for these conditions. Many of them are well known. It is sufficient to say that China, with her natural facilities, has the opportunity of becoming one of the greatest and most prosperous of nations.

Apparently, the leading Chinese statesmen, the most intelligent and most influential citizens and the best thinkers are keenly alive to the situation and are earnestly solicitous for the immediate future of China. The present Government, in its action and the Parliament as well as devoting their talent and energy to ascertain and apply a solution for the problems which interfere with the growth and strength of their country. They realize that there is needed a new constitution which will establish a concentrated, unified though democratic government; a new and more efficient judicial system which will be satisfactory to the financiers throughout the world; an adequate, thoroughly trained and fully equipped military force for defense and peace; and the adoption of a systematic plan for the preparation of the whole country for the benefit and for the promotion of the welfare of the whole population. The leaders are frank and outspoken in declaring the desirability of a government such as I have indicated; and they appreciate also the necessity of having friendship and assistance of all other nations. They know that, under these conditions and the attitude on their part, and not otherwise, they may expect to establish a credit which will secure the loans necessary to reorganize the affairs of government and will put to practical use the instrumentalities for providing the money which is now lacking.

Sees Honesty in Peking

The present Government is an honest, unselfish, capable, industrious and harmonious organization. There are statesmen in China of high intelligence and qualifications. It should be only a question of time when the internal strife, that are prevalent and have done so much to obstruct and retard legitimate growth and prosperity, will have ceased when the peoples of the different provinces will be pacified and possessed of a spirit of genuine loyalty needed in China, and this is what will be experienced when there is a clear and general understanding of the motives of those now in governmental control.

China is now in a transition stage of activity. For a single and simple instance, the visitor to Shanghai may see from his hotel window, within a space of two hundred by seventy-five feet, the Jinriksha, the sedan chair, the wheel-barrow carrying a large load of freight or passengers, a cart drawn by a caribou or water buffalo, a donkey or pony cart used as a passenger vehicle, a bicycle, an automobile, an electric train; and nationalities and costumes of a great variety of patterns and styles.

One of the principal things needed in China is first class railroads. We know by experience what they are and do for a new country. There are provinces with immense acreages of the most fertile soil and a population of scores of millions, that have no pretension of reasonable facilities for getting to purchasing or consuming markets. If these can be established the basis of credit as already suggested, and as now seems probable, it is to be hoped American capitalists will participate in further loans which will permit the rapid extension of railroad lines, for this will tend to correspondingly increase the volume of general business between the two countries. The people of China who

are well posted are desirous of maintaining the most cordial and intimate relations with the business concerns of the United States. Formerly China desired to be left alone. She wanted to be exclusive and seclusive. She claimed to be self-contained, and really thought it was wise to live unto herself alone. That belief and attitude are becoming changed as a nation. She now wishes the open door policy to prevail. The national latch string is out for all other nations. Indeed, in some instances, those in authority have been too willing to grant concessions. Permanent concessions of territory at Shanghai, Peking, Hankow, Hongkong and other places have been granted to various foreign countries who still own and occupy the same. United States was formerly included in the list, but I think we have released and abandoned all that were ever given to us.

Educational Progress Made

The people are becoming familiar with the habits and methods of other peoples. They are entering educational institutions in other countries and they are learning the English language. True it is that large numbers in outlying provinces are ignorant concerning the language or ways or even existence of foreigners, all those in control of national or provincial affairs are well advised and they welcome every opportunity to learn and to assimilate. Especially does China need and desire the sympathy and neighborly support of the people of the United States. Here is a great field for operation on the part of American business men, which can be cultivated without injury or objection on the part of any other nation and with decided benefit to China herself. I could wish that in some respects the conditions in the United States which now exist, resulting, I think from political agitation, might be modified.

The Chinaman is naturally strong, diligent, industrious, economical, honest, and intelligent. He is a good farmer and a shrewd merchant. He would like to be a good and loyal citizen, and it is only because he has been imposed upon or has misanderstood the facts that he appears to have been at times unreasonable or disloyal. He is a force in the world that must be considered, and it is wise to consider him honestly and practically in the right direction whenever the opportunity is afforded. Where Chinese blood is mixed with the Hawaiian or Filipino it has resulted in a splendid and intelligent manhood, so far as I have observed. There are men listening to me who will live to see China a great and prosperous nation; rich, powerful and progressive; better than she ever was in her palmy days; one of the best creditors of and debtors to other countries; and at peace with all the world. I hope and trust she will make a wise and successful step in this direction. I have for her the same kindly feeling which so many of her best people undoubtedly entertain toward the United States. The leaders are making a successful step in this direction. I have for her the same kindly feeling which so many of her best people undoubtedly entertain toward the United States.

Much Charm in China

Throughout the country and in the cities and villages there is much to surprise and charm the visitor. There are vast and crowded habitations to the extent of danger of health, but in other places it is decidedly different in appearance. For illustration, there is a striking contrast between Canton or Soochow, on the one hand, and Peking, on the other. The latter has an abundance of open space.

Scattered over the farms, throughout the country, are innumerable mounds of earth resembling, from a distance, cocks of hay. These are graves of the dead. They are of different sizes, depending upon the position or rank of the deceased, and the departed, and perhaps some other considerations. As ancestry is worshipped and the spirits of the deceased believed to visit, if not abide near, the graves one can understand why, for years, the Chinese objected to the disturbance of the lands resulting from the building of railroads.

The use of opium is diminishing and will disappear in the comparatively near future. Many books have been and more will be written on China; but to understand and appreciate one should understand why, for years, the Chinese objected to the disturbance of the lands resulting from the building of railroads.

Japan Vigorous and Prosperous

Japan is a vigorous, progressive, prosperous nation. Representatives have temporarily resided in foreign countries, including England, Ger-

many and the United States, for the purpose of studying the languages, customs, methods, improvements and facilities for advancement and for defense; and on their reports, from time to time, the Japanese people have adopted and assimilated what they consider to be the best features of enlightened civilization shown in the different countries. They are highly intelligent, determined, adaptable, very industrious and, above everything else, superbly loyal to their emperor and to their nation. The ordinary citizen lives for his country and is just as willing to die for it. There are no internal strife; on the contrary, there is a harmonious whole. They present to the outside world a united front. This is as it ought to be in every nation. It gives a solidarity of power that is invincible.

It may therefore be seen why Japan has taken a leading position amongst the nations of the world, contrasting in a striking manner with her place only a few years ago. Rice is the principal, though not the only crop grown in Japan. As the islands are mountainous and not fertile, it is probable at least fifty per cent is not cultivated. The fish industry is large and profitable. In farming, mining, manufacturing, merchandising, and with respect to her schools, hospitals, courts, prisons, means of transportation, military training and strength and, generally, in the possession of modern equipment and administration of public and private affairs, Japan excels, and already may be considered a model government in many particulars.

Japan has grown and is growing with her strength. She has, with Korea, Formosa and other island territory, recently acquired, 253,671 square miles and a population of 72,000,000, as compared with 37,000,000 in 1872. Besides all this, she is now increasing in wealth and in the near future will, I believe, be considered rich, unless her present policy shall be abandoned. Her financiers, her business men and her statesmen deservedly rank high. They are far-sighted and they are conservative. The wonderful natural beauties and artistic development and display, I cannot take time to describe.

Has Free Talk With Japanese

I am disposed just now to discuss briefly before you questions which, as a business man, I was free to speak about in my intercourse with Japanese acquaintances. Because I was open and sincere and especially as I was an American, independent of any political obligation to consider questions of diplomacy, I met willing and attentive listeners and cordial greetings.

For some time there have been suggestions, in public and in private, in the United States and in Japan as well, that, for numerous reasons not necessary to recall, there was possibility, if not likelihood, of active hostility between these two countries. Whenever either Government has decided to provide an additional warship some one in the other country has been prompt in charging that this meant preparation for war between these two nations.

I said repeatedly, on my own responsibility, making no claim except that I believed I could accurately represent public sentiment, that a large majority of the people of the United States did not desire, but would deplore and stubbornly oppose, war with Japan, except in self-defense, and that they were of the opinion there is no prior cause for any cause for serious trouble or disagreement; that there need be no conflict of opinion which could not be finally and satisfactorily settled by mutual negotiation and consideration. I also expressed the belief that our govern-

mental administration is and would be inclined toward this most desirable exercise of authority. To all this I am sure this large company of representative business men will heartily subscribe. I would repeat and emphasize the sentiments thus expressed.

Says Japanese Want Peace

And now, gentlemen, I am here to say to you in words just as emphatic and in a belief no less absolute that the leading and controlling men of Japan are equally anxious to have a continuance, permanently, of the peaceable and friendly relations now existing between these two countries. That there may be exceptions may go without saying; it would be usual and need excite no surprise nor fear if such is the fact. Still I have no positive information on which to base this conjecture. I had good opportunity to ascertain the real situation, though my visit to Japan was comparatively short. The most prominent and influential men in Japan are outspoken in their profession of friendship for the United States and her citizens. They refer with sentiments of gratitude to Commodore Perry's visit in 1853, to them, apparently hostile at that time. They now consider this action as

friendly and as the beginning of the growth of a great and prosperous nation. They speak of the benefit Japan has received and is receiving from the United States, educationally and otherwise. They claim to have received the largest benefit in economic lines by visits to and intercourse with Americans. They refer with satisfaction to the large and increasing trade relations. And, without stopping to enumerate, they speak of our people as their friends and advisers, now and always, as fair and generous and pacificatory in policy and practice; as a model government, whose friendly interest they court.

If you suggest these men may have dealt simply in diplomacy, so-called, or in diplomatic language, I answer, they gave me no reason to think so; I secured their confidence as I gave them mine. They do not hesitate to advance the reasons for peace and the objections to trouble. They realize that the geographical locations of these two countries should make them practically allies although acting independently and in their individual capacities and interests. And, from the business standpoint, the Japanese manu-

(Continued on Page 8)

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News and Views in the World of Books

'Souls Resurgent'

Unusual Story And Treatment
In Marion H. Carter's Vital
American Novel

Souls Resurgent. By Marion Hamilton Carter. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.35 (gold) net.

A novel without a love story is a thing very much out of the ordinary, and when one does appear it is almost invariably a story of men, one in which women play little or no part. But in "Souls Resurgent" we have a novel whose central character is a girl still in the early twenties, yet which has neither a love story nor a hero—unless perchance the heroine's dead father may claim the role. When the book opens Dora Feruseth is just returning to her home in Wyoming, after an absence of ten years spent at school and college. Her father has died while she was away, but her mother, her younger brother Eric, and her little sister Polly, whom she has never even seen, are living on the ranch. To her amazement and dismay, she discovers that her father has made her his executor and trustee, as well as guardian of her brother and sister; her brother is so angry and jealous he will not come to welcome her home, and her mother is distressed and very much upset. Dora, who has almost forgotten her home and comes back practically a stranger, finds herself in a very difficult position.

Its difficulties are increased by the fact that she is entirely her father's child, and so belongs to a different race, physically, mentally, and morally, from the rest of her family. Her father had been a New Englander of mixed Norwegian and Scotch blood, her mother an Irish Roman Catholic. Racially they were aliens one to the other, and one effect of their marriage had been "the slow crumbling of an irresponsible, pleasure-loving nature." Mrs. Feruseth soon "gave up all along the line," adopting a philosophy of makeshift, degenerating into a slattern and a sloven. Loving her children, she was unable to thwart them for their own good, and could see only heartlessness in her husband's efforts to control them; the result was that Eric and Polly were both utterly undisciplined, untrained, and spoiled.

It is to this disorderly, dirty home, where there is abundance of love but no sense of duty or honor, that Dora comes—a girl of high ideals and rigid standards, generous, conscientious, self-reliant, strong-willed, anxious to do her duty, obedient to the moral law, exacting in her demands on herself, desirous of dealing justly, and intensely loyal to the dead father who, in the letter which proves such a bone of contention, bids her succeed where he has failed. Her task to make a man of weak, vacillating, selfish Eric, and of inquisitive, shallow, affectionate Polly "a woman, not a self-indulgent butterfly." A task hard enough in itself, rendered almost impossible by the opposition of the loving, weak mother, an opposition all the more difficult to combat because Dora is able to see her mother's point of view, her mother's side of the case.

It is this conflict of temperaments and Dora's struggles with herself which make the drama that occupies the foreground of the book. Out of it all she emerges a bigger, finer woman, holding her faith in the force of ideals unimpaired and realising that "through pain, sorrow, sickness, misfortune, there runs one golden thread, and in spite of failures, of battles doomed to defeat, the soul finds its supreme task, its victory in finding the world and into the great unknown hand in hand with Him." She is a wonderfully well-drawn character, a living human being, and her influence on those round her, an influence often unconscious, is admirably portrayed. Equally well drawn is the pathetic futility mother, a woman "clinging like a swift-leaved smothering vine to every human being she called her own," adoring her children but entirely unable "to sacrifice her feelings" for them, holding her love for Dora like a drawn sword over the girl's head. Eric, too, weak, undisciplined, but with something in him that responds to Dora, so that he awakens at last to a sense of honor through his dim perception of her standards, is very real. These two, brother and sister, act and react on one another, their relation forming the main thread of the plot.

But behind these leading characters is the background out of which they have come, the mixed

heritage which has made them what they are—at least to a very great extent. Whether or not one agrees with the author, her opinions on American democracy and our much-vaunted "melting-pot" are well worth consideration. "What was American opportunity for everybody," when put to the test? Only the folly of an individual freedom that ends in a race enslaved to its material self-interest and its passions. Mixtures of races, in her belief, leads to a loss of the ideals of both, and this loss of ideals means irresponsibility, the absence of any sense of obligation. "Cross-breeding eliminated the ideals from both strains of the blood; American democracy did the rest—substituted the dollar for all measures of worth." She declares, too, that "the fear of restrictions flooding minds formed to formlessness, this fear . . . the vital essence of anarchy—is the specific contribution of the West to the lowering and disintegrating forces of American civilisation." What is needed is "a revival of the old ideals of loyalty, duty, obligation, responsibility; but without the trammels of the old ways of doing things."

It is a big and unusual book, a book carefully thought out, full of ideas and of a conscientious, dexterous psychological analysis. Very long, it never drags, but holds the reader's interest throughout. There is in it a marked absence of that haste and superficiality which mar so much of our current fiction; it is a carefully finished, sound, conscientious and thoroughly worthwhile piece of work—a book of which its author has a right to be very proud.

THE MORE EXCELLENT WAY

The More Excellent Way. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. With Frontispiece. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.35 (gold) net.

This is a temperance novel, modernised and brought up to date, so far as concerns the habits of its actors; but it is not modern in respect to literary methods, nor in its point of view. Mr. Brady's audience know him well; they will open this new book with the exact degree of pleasant anticipation of eloquent appeal to their emotions, of entertaining talk about high society which they have always obtained from his books. Here is the well-worn theme of a dissipated man's over-mastering passion, of a woman's thrilled response to the "cave man's" forcible possession of her, of a disappointed husband and an unworthy lover. There is a high-born Italian duke, who brings in his "Per Dio!" and his "Carissima" at appropriate intervals, and whom we are to consider "a flower of modern chivalry that has blossomed upon the still fruitful soil of an ancient Italian nobility," and there is a pious priest, who talks rather curiously. It seems rather far-fetched for him to say, didactically:

"It has been given you after days of blindness at last to see each other's hearts. What has passed you can never forget, but together you can rise in love above the remembrance."

However, conversation is not the book's strong point; its weakest, perhaps. The story is a narrative, run off in a fashion that is approved by the readers of women's magazines, who constitute Mr. Brady's chief audience. It has the defect of being very untrue to life; the merit of having a good purpose. Yet, it is more than a question whether that method of inspiring distaste for vice which "shows it up" in all its hideous details, does not do more harm than good. One could wish that the author had omitted the chapter entitled "The Woman of the Street," merely because it is ugly, and not really necessary to the tale. It is something which a perverted taste will gloat over; a refined one read with a feeling of regret.

However, other matters which, if not absolutely decadent, come too near that line. The exaggerated style, the stilted talk, the conventional characters and sensational tone of the entire book will not contract the circle of its admirers, for these qualities have long been associated with this author's work. He has the gift of commanding attention; a little more idealism, a trifle more self-effacement, and he might have come within the range where F. Marion Crawford wanders at his will. But he has chosen to fly rather near the ground, and when one once voluntarily elips his own wings, the world never will accredit him with a capacity to wave long, fine feathers, even if he possesses them. Trite expression has become Mr. Brady's habit. Such mellifluous phrases as this run mechanically from his pen: "She knew what a hell a loveless marriage made. In that hell he would be weaker than ever. And she did not love him." "She called aloud upon God as she had done before in the solitude of the wooded hills, but He answered her not, neither in the wind that stirred the pines, nor in the roar of the stream as it tumbled over the rocks on the mountain side." But considered as a sensational novel with a moral purpose "The More Excellent Way" deserves a good place on the shelf of readable books.

DEAD YESTERDAY

Dead Yesterday. By Mary Agnes Hamilton. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$1.50 (gold).

In many ways the yesterday of the modern world is the time before August, 1914, and it seems strangely far away and different. So the words from Fitzgerald's Omar, which Miss Hamilton has borrowed for her title, arrest attention by their fitness. Here is the England of before the war, or rather the representative part of England shown in the semi-literary, semi-fashionable set in London, some journalists, some artists, some parliamentarians, and some ordinary people. All of them, with more or less cleverness, voice the already trite cynicisms of the period, the lament over the death of reality and feeling and sincerity. It is very well done.

The little group of which the principal character—one cannot call him hero—Nigel Strode, is the center, is drawn with skill. They impress us as young people of the ultra-modern type, it is true, but not unwilling to seize a chance to get out into the open and draw a long breath. A young Irishman, the Honorable Gervase O'Connor, called Jimmy, is the violent spokesman of this mood of impatience. "Scratch any intellectual," he says, "and you'll find him weeping with ennui."

We've no future, we're the slaves of our past. Every emotion has been felt a million times and expressed a thousand. . . . wanting to feel implies that the instinctive business has stopped working; we have to apply more and more violent stimuli, and they bore us in time." "That's about it," Hugh acquiesces. And Nigel, having broken an engagement to a hard, brilliant young woman, says wistfully, "Nothing matters—and yet all the time I know, I know unless one cares, life is a wilderness." Hugh, the older philosopher, answers again, "Perhaps it is. But—here we are."

After a course of the usual British war novel, say, such as Mr. Phillips Oppenheim's enthralling yarns, one naturally foresees a complete regeneration of these young pessimists at the call of patriotic war. But Miss Hamilton is not Mr. Oppenheim. Nothing of the kind happens. Her young egotists remain appalling the same. Jimmy gives up the struggle against fate far too soon for the reader's satisfaction. The others have a new situation to dress for, to talk about and dramatise, one may say, but that is all. Nigel greets the war with joy as an awakening to feeling. But he cannot feel it long. The stay-at-homes discover with surprise that war is a tedious horror, as life before it had been a tedious round of trivial occupations. The returned soldier is almost startlingly genuine in his impatience at their attitude.

Through the book moves a woman of middle-age and rare charm, a writer and pacifist, Mrs. Leonard. The author manages, as few authors do for their people, to convey her charm to the reader. We understand what makes people adore her; we also understand Nigel's mental question, "why must her brain so inexorably work?" and we realise that it is her high-minded enthusiasm for world peace that colors the attitude of the book in relation to the war. She is the author's mouthpiece, but not by any means, a mere puppet.

Daphne, Mrs. Leonard's beautiful daughter, is because of her youth a more definite contrast to the rest of the set in which she and Nigel move. She is young as they are, but profoundly, tragically, in ear-

nest. She is capable of radiant joy, of deep and tranquil happiness. But of merriment, of everybody amusement and wit, she has no part. Granted such a character and her love story is almost certain to be a sad one. "If the angles have no sense of humor," says the inimitable John Oliver Hobbes in her almost forgotten "Sinner's Comedy,"—"they must cry a great deal."

Daphne is lovable as such serious youth is apt to be and the reader will be deeply interested in following her struggle to solve the problem of her life. Hugh Infield, whom we had thought a somewhat gloomy philosopher, turns out one of the best characters in the book, a bit reminiscent of the good friend type in Pinero's or Jones's plays. If it is not carping, however, may we ask if his untidiness is not rather conventional? Would Hugh have been less noble if he had sometimes brushed his hair and his boots?

It would be pity to tell the plot of a book which deserves unprejudiced reading. But perhaps it is not going too far to say that it is the story of a man of superficial charm and cleverness, falling at the test of reality. Nigel Strode may be classed as a handsome, blonde, athletic Tomlinson. That such a man could be the admired center of his social world is in itself a commentary on the London Miss Hamilton describes. That his mental life is clearly followed and as long as possible with sympathy, shows how human he is and what a valuable figure after all in recent fiction. In his way he is as complete a figure as Sir Willoughby Patter, but is treated by his author with no such unsparing satire as Meredith's; perhaps because she wants us to like him more than Meredith cared to have his hero liked; perhaps because the very Tomlinson quality of him would make him disappear altogether under too severe a battering.

THE DARK TOWER

The Dark Tower. By Phyllis Bottome. Illustrated. The Century Company. \$1.35 (gold) net.

The familiar theme of the man who marries the wrong woman and then meets the right one is that which Miss Bottome has chosen for

her novel, "The Dark Tower." It is, of course, a theme of almost unlimited possibilities, but the author has developed it along strictly conventional lines. Winn Staines, son of Admiral Sir Peter Staines, is an officer in the English Army, who has seen a good deal of service in India and won the D. S. O. While home on leave he meets Estelle Panshawe, the pretty, fragile-looking daughter of a neighbor, immediately falls in love with her, proposes without loss of time, marries her and very soon discovers the mistake he has made. That he may have abundant leisure for repentance, a year or two after his marriage one of his lungs becomes troublesome and the doctors order him off to Davos. His wife finds the whole affair "horribly inconvenient" and does not dream of such a thing as going with him. At Davos he is thrown constantly into the society of Claire Rivers, a charming young girl of 19, the exact mate for him. She does not know he is married, and he postpones telling her from day to day. Then, of course, there is plenty of trouble and sorrow for both of them.

The story is written rather smartly, showing a certain knack of phrasing, and several of the minor characters are cleverly drawn. Estelle is well done, and the few scenes in which she appears are among the best in the book; her talk with Lionel, Winn's devoted friend, is particularly natural and amusing. Well done, too, is Mr. Bouncing, one of the patients at Davos, a man dying of consumption, intensely interested in his own symptoms and pathetically lonely. Sir Peter and Lady Staines are rather amusing caricatures, and the physician, Dr. Gurnet, impresses one as being a real person. The novel ends with the first year of the great war, in the trenches near Ypres.

BARNACLES

Barnacles. By J. MacDougall Hay. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$1.40 (gold).

A plot so sensational that only its unusual and poetic treatment raises it above the dime novel class; a hero who is "one of God's own innocents," a wife in this world, who tends sheep, plays the violin, reads Greek, and helps the poor; such are the materials of Mr. MacDougall Hay's surprising and really fascinating book. Why have we been brought up to think of the Scotch as a dour, silent race of hard heads and none too soft hearts, if the cities of Paisley and Glasgow are inhabited with these emotional folk? The extremes of human love and human hate throb on many of these pages, and the charity of the high born reaches out to comfort the unfortunate with a simple democratic willingness that warms the heart.

This young new novelist's work has been likened to Barrie's, but his individuality is marked. He has, it is true, a whimsical humor and a love of children of all ages, which may

have suggested the comparison. His hero is a dreamer whose loving heart draws people of all sorts to him, from the blind beggar to the wonderful woman he loves, and makes them forget his unprepossessing appearance. The person who seems "fee" at times has always been found weirdly attractive and almost religiously honored by both Celt and Gael. It is the wild touch of genius. And Mr. Hay's villain, to make him the furthest extreme, has the madness of evil.

By far the best of the story of Barnacles is his association with the poor family in Paisley, who take him in when his father, a prosperous farmer, has turned him out. Skelly, the fish vendor, his father, the aged, retired seaman, with a yearning for a Captain's reefed jacket and delightful five-year-old "Wee Kitchener," make up a family far more interesting and human than the "gentry," among whom Barnacles meets his adored and star-like lady. The story of the beautiful Mrs. Normanshire and the two brothers, one her husband, one her discarded betrothed, reads like the pages of Poe without the fine choice of detail that makes vivid Poe's most extraordinary scenes. Mr. Hay is called a realist, but this is not realism. No such fantastically horrible creature as Ganson Normanshire could exist outside a madhouse. His wild genius, craving extravagant praise for his paintings, turns to thoughts of cruel homicide when unrecognized. He makes of his wife's home a hell, of suffering for her and her mother, of wild orgies for himself and a few choice spirits whom he has collected in the Scottish metropolis. These orgies are painfully theatrical. The

author has evidently seen little of the drinking and murdering type of person; a commendable fact, but one that brings him perilously near absurdity when he means to shock or horrify. We are thankful for the old servant—her special mania is religion—who finds strenuous means of getting Ganson into jail and his wife into a normal Christian home. We are thankful, too, for Ganson's death, a scene in which the author shows his power in rising to a pitch of wild horror hardly to be surpassed.

No wonder the lovely Mrs. Normanshire turns with joy and affection to the kind, honorable and adoring though ungainly Barnacles, who has shown his worship by long silences or humble words, by the music of his violin, and by a gift, the not-to-be-forgotten Pomeranian purchased with a part of his first week's salary as a clerk!

Small wonder, too, that the reader turns with pleasure to the annals of Skelly and "Wee Kitchener," and would be glad of more of them; for with all his gifts and his goodness the young farmer musician hero does not draw our hearts as do this poor Scotch workman and his little boy, the only two who remain both sane and interesting throughout the book.

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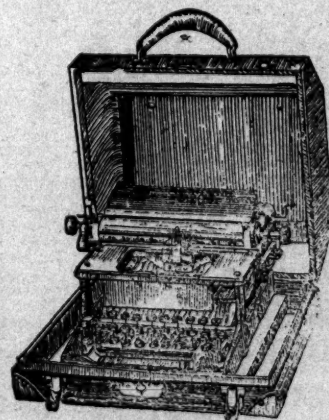
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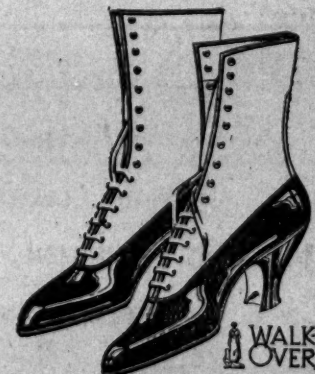
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SPORTS - Latest News of Athletic World - GOSSIP

Billiards

The Championship

The billiard championship will soon be under way again. Entries close on the last day of the present month.

Capt. Barrett's Fine Win

Playing at Central Station last night before dinner, in the League Tournament, Capt. Barrett beat G. M. P. Remedios, the No. 1 of the Lusitano Club team, in fine style. Remedios went away at the start and with a 35 break and a couple of twenties soon had passed his first hundred while Barrett was between the twenty and thirty mark. Then the latter settled down to his game and though he did not top the fifty mark in any visit to the table he scored rapidly and with such splendid consistency that he reached his points (250) when Remedios was one short of his second hundred. Barrett's was the only win gained by the police team, the scores being as follows:—

Capt. Barrett beat G. M. P. Remedios (199).

John Burnside (235) lost to J. V. Jensen.

J. Sullivan (125) lost to C. M. P. Remedios.

C. Doyle (177) lost to E. R. Leitao.

L. E. Todd (197) lost to J. Lopez.

Barrett to meet Hongkong Guest.

Capt. Barrett is to play Pitt, the Hongkong crack, at the Municipal Service Club tonight at 9 o'clock, and an attempt is being made to arrange a game between Pitt and Porter, possibly at the Country Club on Friday night.

American College Football Results (Games of October 21)

East and South

Harvard, 47; Massachusetts Aggies, 0.
Cornell, 19; Bucknell, 0.
Pennsylvania, 15; Penn State, 0.
Georgetown, 10; Dartmouth, 0.
Princeton, 23; Lafayette, 0.
Navy, 12; West Virginia, 7.
Army, 53; Trinity, 0.
Pittsburgh, 30; Syracuse, 0.
Colgate, 33; Rhode Island, 0.
Lebanon Valley, 3; Lehigh, 0.
Fordham, 3; Columbia, 0.
Union, 47; Susquehanna, 0.
Westleyan, 14; New York University, 0.
Colby, 14; Bowdoin, 0.
Swarthmore, 6; Franklin and Marshall, 0.
Washington and Jefferson, 12; Westminster, 0.
Springfield Y. M. C. A. College, 20; Amherst, 0.
Tufts, 13; Boston College, 0.
Brown, 20; Williams, 0.
Bates College, 6; University of Maine, 0.
Muhlenberg, 43; Albright, 0.
St. Lawrence, 12; Hobart, 0.
Rensselaer, 7; Hamilton, 6.
New Hampshire, 14; Norwich, 6.
Vermont, 21; Connecticut Aggies, 10.
Louisville, 6; Chattanooga, 6.
Gallaudet, 43; Washington, 0.
Dickinson, 3; Ursinus, 0.
Kentucky, 0; Suwanee, 0.
Yale Freshmen, 28; Phillips Exeter, 7.
Stevens Institute, 6; Worcester Tech, 0.
Carnegie, 27; Allegheny, 0.
Gettysburg, 27; Johns Hopkins, 0.
University of Rochester, 14; Buffalo, 2.
Texas, 21; Oklahoma, 7.

West

Denison, 27; Western Reserve, 6.
Iowa, 24; Purdue, 6.
North-western, 10; Chicago, 0.
Michigan, 9; Michigan Aggies, 0.
Ohio State, 7; Illinois, 6.
Ohio Northern, 9; Cincinnati, 0.
Missouri, 0; Ames, 0.
Case, 12; Mount Union, 0.
Minnesota, 31; South Dakota, 0.
Drake, 13; Washington, 0.
Knox, 49; Carthage, 15.
Wisconsin, 13; Haskell, 0.
Carleton, 12; Ripon, 0.
Denver, 7; University of Colorado, 0.
Military Academy, 7; Great Lakes Naval Training School, 7.
Muhlen University, 22; Bradley, 0.
Grinnell College, 20; Beloit, 0.
Kansas Aggies, 13; Emporia Normal, 3.
Colorado College, 54; Colorado School of Mines, 0.
North Dakota Aggies, 14; Hamline, 14.
North Dakota, 7; MacAlester, 0.
DePaul University, 13; Rose Poly., 2.
Eastham, 12; Franklin, 12.
Nebraska, 17; Oregon Aggies, 17.

WINSOME DAHLIA MAY NOT RUN ON SATURDAY

There is a strong possibility that Sir Paul Chater's pony Winsome Dahlia—second in the Leger and third in the Champions—may not run in the big event at Kiangwan on Saturday.

FAMOUS OARSMAN SLAIN

Capt. Kelly, Three Times Winner of 'Diamonds,' Killed in War (Reuter's Agency War Service) London, November 21.—Killed: Captain F. S. Kelly, of the Naval Volunteers, thrice winner of the Diamond Sculls.

Basketball

An error crept into our report of the basketball game played on Tuesday between the Senior Leaders of the Y.M.C.A. at the Day School. In the second half H. S. Su scored only 4 points instead of 6, and the game finished by the Leaders winning, 16 to 14.

AMERICAN ATHLETIC CLUB

When the Shanghai American Athletic Club met at No. 19 Nanking Road yesterday evening thirty men were present, representing many of the leading American firms of Shanghai. The following committee was appointed to draw up bye-laws: Messrs. Rodger, Ashley, Rasmussen, Pennywitt and Squires.

The club's basketball team will meet a team from B. Co., at the Town Hall, tomorrow evening at 5.30 o'clock.

All Americans interested in athletics are invited to attend the next meeting of the club at No. 19 Nanking Road, 5.15 next Wednesday evening.

THE CLERK GOES FOR T.S. 27

Chinese dealers had no end of fun and precious few bargains at a Horse Bazaar sale of ponies, yesterday. There were about forty animals put up, not a single one with any fierce reputation, yet, undoubtedly to the huge delight of the late owners, Dr. Pratt wheedled anything between Tls. 50 and Tls. 120 out of the dealers. The Clerk, which has won a race or two and frequently been quite a big order, was the bargain of the afternoon, being knocked down for a mere Tls. 27.

SUNDAY'S BAND CONCERT

The attendance on Sunday, November 19, numbered 230.
On Sunday next, November 26, at 4.30 p.m., the program will be as follows:—

1. Overture "Mignon".....Thomas
2. (a) Song "Vieille Chanson".....Borowsky (for String Instruments only)
(b) Song "Frotik".....Grieg
(c) "Serenade".....Moszkowsky
3. Suite "Algerienne".....Saint-Saens
(a) Prelude
(b) Reverie du Soir
(c) Rhapsodie Mauresque
4. "Norwegian Carnival".....Svendsen
5. Selection "Aida".....Verdi

Conductor-in-Charge,
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EMPIRE PROBLEMS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, November 21.—Mr. A. H. Steel-Maitland, Under Secretary for the Colonies, speaking at Birmingham, yesterday, submitted four problems in connection with the question of the organisation of the Empire after the war.

The first, he said, is that any form of central government must be compatible with the most absolute local freedom. The second, that India's advance in population, manufacture, production and education has been exceedingly rapid and they were faced with a demand for its recognition.

The third is the settlement of the position of the Crown Colonies and the fourth the question of defence, its cost and the conservation of the natural resources of the Empire.

The Earl Roberts' Rest House Fund

A very fine piece of needlework which is to be raffled in aid of the above fund is by kind permission of the Robinson Piano Company now on view in their window. It is a handsome piano back—fully mounted on brass fittings; it could, however, if desired, be used equally well as a screen. The design is particularly striking and its attractiveness should alone ensure a ready sale of raffle tickets which are only \$1 each. These tickets are to be obtained at the Robinson Piano Co., or from Mrs. A. C. Clear, 42 Weihaiwei Road, who will also gladly acknowledge and forward any further subscriptions to the Fund.

The letters of thanks published from the Countess Roberts and the Hon. Treasurer of the fund, A. White, Esq., care of Lloyd's Bank, Ltd., acknowledging the \$200 sent from here in the Spring, explained the great need the Rest House fills, a need which grows with the increased activities and consequent vaster numbers of fighting men home on a few short days leave, from experiences hard even now for us properly to realise. It is wished that they be greeted with such hospitality from their fellow countrymen as this home affords and those who can meet the appeal are helping on a work that means much to British sailors and Tommies.

Further subscriptions which Mrs. Clear most gratefully acknowledges are:—

Deposit in Bank.....	Tls. \$
Mrs. Bremner.....	5
Midget Sailing Club.....	10
	5 25 10

GERMANS' RUMANIAN BOOTY

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
Official German telegram.—Headquarters, November 19.—East of the Putna Valley, in the Gyergy Mountains, Bavarian regiments repulsed advances of strong Russian forces, south of Hegyes. Our operations on the Transylvanian southern front, since the end of October, have taken the intended course. The exits from the mountain narrows into the Wallachian Plain have been forced by the German and Austro-Hungarian troops, in spite of the tenacious Rumanian resistance.

In the battle of Turgujiu, the German and Austro-Hungarian forces broke through strong Rumanian forces between the Jiu and the Gilort. The Rumanians were defeated, under exceptionally severe and sanguinary losses.

The enemy's attempts to outflank us from the east, with fresh forces, which had been brought there, have failed. Our troops, pressing upon the enemy, have reached the railway line from Orsova to Craiova.

South of the Rotherthum Pass, the road from Callimannecel to Sulci has been crossed. The total booty of the 9th army, captured from November 1 to 18, amounts to 189 officers, 19,333 men, 26 guns, 18 ammunition carts and 72 machine-guns.

Shipping Bulletins

A Japanese merchant, Mr. S. O. Tanaka, is at present in Kobe going through the necessary formalities re the purchase of the s.s. Tokio Maru (3,038 tons gross) and Uruga Maru (605 tons gross) owned by the Tungsho Company of Newchwang. Both steamers are registered in Japan and may be allowed to remain on the home registry for some little time to come. We understand Mr. Tanaka has been able to strike the bargain on exceptionally favorable terms.

After being tossed about in the harbor for twenty-nine hours, unable to come inside the breakwater on account of the heavy seas, the s.s. Shinyo Maru of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha finally managed to enter Tokyo on the afternoon of the 17th instant and was docked at 6 o'clock. She had more than 900 passengers on board. Following the departure of the Empress of Russia at 4.30 o'clock that afternoon, the Shinyo attempted to enter, but the storm prevailing along the waterfront made it impossible for the local quarantine officials to approach the boat which had arrived outside the breakwater at 1 o'clock Friday. The liner weighed anchor for San Francisco forty-five hours after the time she was originally scheduled to sail.

An order has been placed for building a sailing ship of 750 tons with the Nakamura Shipbuilding Yard. The cost of the new ship will be 300,000 yen. This will be the largest sailing ship ever built in Japan.

Referring to Harbor Notification No. 4 of 1916, notice is given that, the Superintendent of Customs and the Treaty Power Consuls having withdrawn the declaration of cholera infection against those ports, the medical inspection of vessels arriving from Japanese ports is discontinued.

Shipping Transfers

Mr. B. Pezanovski, 3rd engineer on the Hsinfung has gone same rank on the Haeen.

Mr. Alex Stevenson, 3rd engineer on the Haeen has gone same rank on the Hsinfung.

Mr. Morris Katz, 4th engineer on the Kiangshin has resigned.

Mr. S. Clement, from shore has gone 4th engineer on the Kiangshin.



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Allies Allow Credit For Taking Monastir Belongs To Servians

Tireless Advance of Remodelled Army Effected Capture; City Little Damaged

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, November 20.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters in Macedonia, in a message dated the 19th, says: Bulgarian convoys were seen retreating from Monastir all yesterday. Their rear-guard held the trenches till late at night. Daybreak revealed that they had disappeared.

French cavalry entered at 9 a.m. as a Bulgarian patrol left the other end of the town. The latter is but little damaged, but the inhabitants are suffering from a scarcity of food.

They gave the Allies an ovation and flowers and Servian flags magically appeared and also a British flag, which the owner had kept hidden in a quilt during the Bulgarian occupation. French infantry formally entered the town at noon, headed by a band and flags.

A deputation of the inhabitants asked for permission to hoist the French flag, but the French and Russians, tributing the tireless advance of the Servians, which was responsible for the capture of the town, told the deputation to hoist the Servian flag.

A Servian official communique reports: The Servians continued their pursuit from Monastir, capturing more villages. The enemy, who have been re-inforced, are offering a serious resistance.

We made a further advance northward, despite an obstinate resistance. We defeated the enemy north of Suhodel.

The enemy retreated precipitately. A large number of Germans and Bulgarians were taken prisoners and a quantity of stores captured.

Paris, November 21.—A French official despatch from Salonica reports: North of Monastir, the Allies are energetically pressing the enemy's rear-guards, which are supported by powerful artillery. The Italians have repulsed counter-attacks from the mountainous region of Muza.

Generalissimo Joffre, congratulating General Sarraih, said: "You have wrested Monastir from the enemy. You will soon defeat him."



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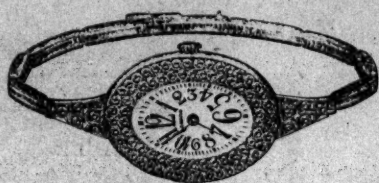
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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



WRISTLET WATCHES

Expanding and Leather
Gold and Silver

Stocked in all Grades

HIRSBRUNNER & CO.

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"Timborite"

Wood Preservative and Stain

Both Decorative and Preservative

As a decorative article "Timborite" produces a most artistic finish which does not obliterate the grain of the wood where a painted effect is not required.

As a protective material, wood impregnated with Timborite is proof against decay, dry rot, fungus and the ravages of insects and vermin.

Tint cards and further particulars

From



Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.
SHANGHAI

Loose, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

Background in Home Decoration

The home is the expression of those individuals who help to make it. The appointments of this home may fall in a marked degree to express the best of that individuality, through ignorance of how to bring out the right combinations in color and composition. This ignorance can be enlightened by careful attention to the hints given in the household magazines, and through careful observation. On every side one hears eager inquiry on the subject, showing how widespread is the awakening to a need of instruction in decoration.

"One must consider carefully the background of the home, the existence which the members of that household lead, to determine right the decoration and furnishing of that home," said Lionel Robertson, a well-known interior architect of Chicago. "For instance, if it is to be the home of a prominent public man, the housewife must have a large dining room to entertain her husband's guests. A family that leads a more private life should accent the living room."

"Households may be divided into three classes, for purposes of studying interior decorations; the suburban, the small town home and the city home. Each has a distinct background to consider, but the suburban and small town homes are quite similar in treatment. In these, all decorations and furnishings should be planned for intimate intercourse between neighbors. The living room is the greatest feature, comfort the first consideration."

"There should be a large fireplace; large French windows to the floor, draped so as to give beautiful vistas of the outside. A large rug in such a room gives more uniform composition to the room than several small ones. The large pieces of furniture, such as the piano and the davenport, must be placed so as to balance the room, the smaller pieces interspersed in a

rhythmic way. A large upholstered couch facing the fireplace gives one delightful opportunity for coziness.

"So much depends upon color, fabric, design and arrangement. Have the davenport and chairs of the pillow variety of upholstery rather than the tufted, for this gives an atmosphere of comfort and cleanliness. The pillow variety was acquired from England whence so many of our sensible ideas for home furnishing come.

"In discussing the color scheme, it would be interesting to draw an analogy between color and music. Both have keys. A home should be in a given key, which usually consists of a triad of color. For instance, the triad of violet, orange and green, or the triad of olive green, tan and russet-orange. The best tone effects will be obtained by carrying out one color of the triad in each room. Suppose, in the living room, you should have the walls olive green, the rug of rich brown, in solid color, the curtains of tan, and the furniture upholstered in brown and green interspersed—we still have russet to distribute. This can be brought out in the drapes, and the trimmings of the curtains. Such a scheme will give a warm sparkle to the room, and relieve the rather somber effect of the brown and green.

"Great care should be taken not to use too much of the russet-orange. The best rule to follow is—the greater the intensity of the color, the smaller the area covered by it.

"Another composition is the triad of rose, dull blue and gray. If the rose is dull, running to mulberry, it should be used in small proportions to the gray. The blue should be quite purple and in small quantities for accent. The rugs and walls should be in two tones of gray, the curtains and chair covers of mulberry. Hawthorne vases

make an effective background. A single lampshade in blue would be sufficient to give the needed accent.

"In regard to patterns in design, the same rhythmic balance must be observed. If the rug has considerable color, then the walls and curtains must be made up of plain surfaces. For instance, an oriental rug will usually furnish about as much pattern as the room will bear. It is often interesting to have a decided pattern on the wall, with furniture covers, rugs and curtains of solid color.

"In the city home we have to plan for less space and light. Furnishings must be considered more from the point of view of utility and beauty, not so much for distance and space. The color must be chosen with reference to the light and warmth needed. The city dweller's social intercourse with his friends is more formal than is that of the suburbanite. Thus the background calls for more formal treatment. The living room and dining room have to be keyed to the artificial light. High-keyed colors which reflect most possible light are advisable. Treatment of the walls has to be considered from the standpoint of the smoky atmosphere of a city. The best results are obtained by covering the surfaces of the plaster walls with canvas and moldings. Panels of both are effective, and these may be improved by enameling, which makes washing easy in the dining room. Outlining the space with canvas gives a balanced effect, and the necessary interests in the canvas can be enhanced by color-rolling, pattern rugs and chair covers. For instance, take a moderate sized apartment where the living and dining rooms open into each other; it is effective to hang the walls and panels in cafe-au-lait or pearl gray. This neutral background will permit an interesting color scheme, and will have the added advantage of making the two rooms like one, producing an impression of space. This kind of wall covering is an interesting background for engravings and paintings. Brocade and needlework tapestries can be used for tables and upholstery. In fact, if one collects antiques, the panel wall makes the most appropriate setting again.

"Wherever possible to do so, turn two smallish rooms into one, and, where your family is small and the apartment small, do away with the dining room; if you have a circular window, set your little table in that, wheel all your necessities in on the luncheon wagon and thus save one room so little used as the dining room. If your hall is dim and uninviting, cover the walls with gray, put on them Pompeian wall prints, red, deep green and black, near the entrance door and note the effect.

"Cover the living room walls with some closely patterned paper, bring-

ing out the colors of cream or deep ivory for the key. Have the woodwork of light sea green enamel, with slender lavender painted pieces for ornament, to set off the walls. A carpet of soft gray in solid color, the furniture golden silk velvet, with filmy curtains, will blend and harmonize the different tonal elements. Arrange your furniture in four groups, each occupying a full wall space, and fill in the spaces with single small chairs and a bookcase. In this way the furniture, the color and detail are given, distributed in an orderly way. A low hanging lamp where you may set your dining table, and small standard lamps elsewhere, will light the room best.

"The bedroom of this apartment, which can be most individual, may be decorated as follows: Hang the walls with blocked paper of orchid-pink and cream, faintly tipped with leaf of gold, and set with lavender rugs on a dark stained floor. Let the woodwork and all the fittings, save the lamp, be almost pure white ivory enamel. Use natural linen, with wide, effective, self-toned strips, for the curtains, the bed and the bureau cover. Cover the head and foot of the simple iron bed with shaped linen of the same as the spread. "Throughout the apartment, restrain yourself from elaborate display of pictures—one or two in a room, well chosen, to tone with the scheme. Do not litter the mantels with bric-a-brac. Keep the rugs plain where figures are used in the wall paper. This preserves an atmosphere of restful restraint. It does not require costly outlay to produce a harmonious

background, but a studious conformity to the key of the color scheme and careful combination of solid color and contrasting design in other appointments."

A Reasonable Request

A cool individual was awakened one night by burglars. As he entered the dining room, where they were busily engaged in wrapping up the plate, they promptly covered him with their guns. But this did not seem to perturb him.

"Don't let me disturb you, gentlemen," he said, "but when you go—if it's not troubling you too much—would you do me the favor of posting this letter? It must go tonight. It's my burglary insurance."



Dr. John Goddard
Optician

Refracting
and
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Toric Lenses

Invisible Bifocals

Sun Glasses
in
Various Shades

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Keep your baby
healthy and contented



Mothers, you owe it to yourself and baby to consider the many advantages of using a brand of milk that has raised thousands of children.

USE BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND
CONDENSED MILK

You will need nothing extra but hot water, and your baby's food is complete.



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AGENTS FOR CHINA

**INTERNATIONAL
CLEANING AND
DYEING WORKS**
F 126 BUBBLING
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COLDER WEATHER APPROACHING.

The rush for GAS FIRES and RADIATORS is commencing. By making early application applicants will be sure of getting the pick of the stock.

HIRE 50 cents per month.

For particulars apply to the

Engineer,

SHANGHAI GAS Co., LTD.

5 Thibet Road, or Showroom, 26 Nanking Road.

Large Stocks of Swedish Paper.
Write for prices and particulars.
The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.
No. 6 Kiangse Road

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, November 22, 1916.
Money and Bullion
 Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate 81 1/2 = Tls. 1.22 @ 72.3 = \$1.69 Tls.
 Mex. Dollars: Market rate: 72
 Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch...
 Bar Silver...
 Copper Cash... 1811
Sovereigns:
 Buying rate @ 3-4 1/2 = Tls. 5.92
 Exch. @ 72.3 = Mex. \$ 8.19
 Peking Bar... Tls. 218
 Native Interest... 20

Latest London Quotations
 Bar Silver... 34 1/2 d.
 Bank rate of discount... 6%
 Market rate of discount...
 3 m-s...
 4 m-s...
 6 m-s...
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.
 Ex. Paris on London... Tls. 27.30
 Ex. N. Y. on London... Tls. 47.65
 Consols... 1

Exchange Closing Quotations
 London... T.T. 3-4 1/2
 Demand... 3-4 1/2
 India... T.T. 250 1/2
 Demand... T.T. 250 1/2
 Paris... Demand 470
 New York... T.T. 80 1/2
 Demand... 80 1/2
 Hongkong... T.T. 70
 Japan... T.T. 63 1/2
 Batavia... T.T. 194 1/2

Bank's Buying Rates
 London... 4 m-s. Cds. 3-5 1/2
 4 m-s. Docy. 3-6 1/2
 6 m-s. Cds. 3-6 1/2
 6 m-s. Docy. 3-6 1/2
 Paris... 4 m-s. 485 1/2
 New York... 4 m-s. 73 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR NOVEMBER
 £1 = Hk. Tls. 5.70
 " " = France 4.87
 " " = Marks 13.98
 Gold \$1 = Hk. Tls. 1.20
 " " = Yen 1.64
 " " = Rupees 2.63
 " " = Rouble 2.72
 " " = Mex. \$1.50
 † Nominal.

Stock Exchange

Shanghai, November 22, 1916.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Official
 Hall and Holtz \$16.50
 S. M. C. 6% debts 1916 Tls. 97.00
 Cathays (Ord) Tls. 3.75
 Koolien Tug Tls. 23.00
 Trans "B" Tls. 84.00
 Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.00
 Sengul Duri Tls. 11.50

Sharebrokers' Association

Shanghai, November 22, 1916.
BUSINESS DONE
Official
 Trams "B" Tls. 83.50 cash
Direct
 Koolien Tug. Tls. 25.00 cash

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service
 London, November 21.—Today's Rubber prices were:—
 Plantation First Latex:
 Spot: 2s. 8 1/2 d. Buyers.
 January to June: 2s. 9 1/2 d. paid.
 Tendency of Market: Firm.
 Last Quotation, London Nov. 20:—
 Spot: 2s. 8 d. paid.
 January to March: 2s. 8 1/2 d. buyers.
 Tendency of Market: Firm.
 Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. have received the following cable from Kimmell and Co., London:
 Spot price standard quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet 2s. 8 1/2 d.
 Spot price standard quality First Crepe 2s. 8 1/2 d.
 Market good, tendency firm.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service
 London, November 21.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were as follows:—
 Consols 2 1/2% for account, 1 55%
 Cheques on London at Paris... Frs. 27.80
 T.T. on London at New York... \$ 4.76 1/2
 Bar Silver (Spot)... 34 1/2 d.
 Bank of England Rate of Discount... 6%
 Market rate of Discount... 5 1/2%
 Cotton: Egyptian F. G. F. 22.75 d.
 Cotton: M. G. Fine Schinde and Bengal... 9.10 d.
 Cotton: Mid American Spot 12.55 d.
 Plantation Rubber December... 2s. 9 1/2 d. paid.
 Deliveries China Silk... 106
 Deliveries Canton Silk... 73
 Deliveries Japan Silk... 61
 Tote of Tea Market very firm.

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL
 Established 20 years.
 102 Dribbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stops at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Cotton Market Report

Messrs. Spunt and Co. write as follows:—
 China Cotton.—The tightness in the money market all over China has been the cause of great stagnancy in the trade and while Cotton prices both in Liverpool and New York are booming, the situation here is one of nervous uneasiness causing a sharp decline in prices of spot Cotton which is being sold from 5 mace to one tael per picul lower than replacing cost culminating in the withdrawal of all orders from Spinners, who are in most cases unable to buy owing to scarcity of money thereby losing an opportunity of buying cheap Cotton. We are of opinion that no sooner the money situation clears up then a considerable rise in prices will take place, as the price of China Cotton today when compared on a parity with that of Indian is cheaper. Tote of the market, Easy.
 Liverpool:—
 Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F. Brown... 22.75
 Price of Pine M. C. Bengal... 9.10
 Price of Mid-Americans... 12.53
 Price of Mid-Americans last reported... 12.59
 Tote of market, Steady.
 New York Market:—
 Price of Mid-American, Jan. 20.54
 Price of Mid-American, March 20.87
 Tote of Market, Firm.
 Indian Market:—
 (January/February shipment)
 Broach... 70.50
 Hinganghat... 68.50
 Yontmal... 67.25
 P. Bengal... 57.50
 Akola and Nagpur... 67.50
 Firm.

CANADA'S WHEAT CROP LESS
 Yield of 159,123,000 Bushels Forecast, Half of 1915 Total
 Ottawa, October 14.—The wheat crop of Canada for the present year will be only 159,123,000 bushels, as compared with 376,303,600 bushels in 1915, according to an official estimate issued today. The average yield per acre was estimated at 15 1/2 bushels from a harvested area of 10,065,300 acres, as compared with 29 bushels from a harvested area of 12,986,400 acres in 1915.
 A marked decrease in the production of oats was also indicated by the estimated yield of 338,469,000 bushels from 9,795,000 acres, yield per acre of 34.55 bushels, as against 45.76 bushels last year, when the production was 520,108,000 bushels from a harvested area of 11,555,000 acres. The barley crop was estimated at 32,299,000 bushels from 1,328,800 acres, or 24.31 bushels per acre. Last year's crop was 53,331,300 and the acreage 1,509,350.
 The probable production of rye was announced as 2,058,500 bushels from 101,420 acres, or an average per acre of 20.30 bushels, as against a total production in 1915 of 2,394,100 bushels from an acreage of 112,300.

CANADA'S WHEAT CROP LESS

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.
 Paid-up Capital £220,899
LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.
J. C. DYER, Manager.
J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
 Secretaries and General Managers,
 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

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Secretaries and General Managers,
 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"Write for"

"A Brief Explanation of the Principles upon which Life Assurance is Founded,"
 to
 Head Office,
The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.
 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

British-America Assurance Co.
 The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.
FRAZAR & Co.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.
FRAZAR & Co.

EUROPE STRONGER AFTER END OF WAR

F. N. Hurley Says Business Must Prepare To Meet Competition of Foreign Trade

New York, October 28.—Edwin N. Hurley, Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, speaking at the annual dinner of the Associated Business Papers' Association at the Astor last night, issued a warning to business men to be prepared to meet after the present war has ended a commercial Europe which would be more efficient than Europe before the war. England and France, particularly, he said, would emerge from the world struggle more efficient than ever before, while Germany, which he described as the most efficient of all nations before the present struggle began, would be, whether defeated or victorious, a more wonderful trade machine than before.

The dinner was attended by the editors and publishers of more than 250 trade publications of the country. A. A. Gray, President of the association, presided, and there were only two speakers, Mr. Hurley and R. H. Patchin, the Secretary of the National Foreign Trade Council. Mr. Patchin also issued a note of warning as to the future and said that trade preparedness for the future was essential and that the preparation needed could not be accomplished overnight, but would have to be carefully worked out.

Reorganising their Industries
 "When we think of Europe," said Mr. Hurley, "we think of a continent engulfed in war, devastated and disordered; but I want to say to you that we must correct that conception. While in many respects we know little of what is going on in the warring nations, we do know that within sound of the guns, almost within reach of the falling shells, Europe is reorganising her industries."

"Under the stress of the life and death struggle every effort is being made to obtain the highest efficiency in the production and distribution and the use of commodities of all kinds. Conservation in industrial ideals and methods have been blasted and shattered to pieces in the shock of war; old systems that normally would have hung on for years have been discarded in a day; old equipment that would have been retained for years has been scrapped as fast as possible for new insulations of the most advanced type. New processes are being discovered, new inventions are being made and new forms of organization are being created."

"Let me illustrate. Industrially, France has been piecemeal the land of small-scale, highly individualized production, but she lacks human hands. In France, little farms that for generations have been farmed practically by hand or with the aid of a horse or two, are being thrown together and farmed cooperatively by tractors, gang plows and modern agricultural implements. France must rely on machinery."

"England industrially has been pre-eminently the land of yesterday. Conservatism was the dominant characteristic of British business. While Massachusetts was making textiles with automatic looms under conditions that permitted one operator to attend to from sixteen to twenty-four machines, Lancashire clung to old equipment and conditions under which one operator could attend to but four machines. But at last England is aroused, and today American books on efficiency and scientific management are being bought by the hundred and studied all over England. The war has compelled Great Britain to make thirty years of industrial progress in thirty months."

"Before the war Germany was probably the most highly organized and efficient manufacturing nation in the world, but in Germany organization and efficiency has been a still further developed, and no matter whether victorious or defeated, the Germany that emerges from the war will be years ahead of the Germany we knew in 1914."

"These changes are of great concern to us. We may not realize this today, because things are coming our way now, but we must look ahead to the future to conditions we must prepare to meet. Within five years we shall not only have Europe competing against us with war sharpened brains and war hardened muscles, not only in our foreign markets, but also right here at home. If our industries are not to be caught slow or mind and flabby muscles, we must improve our business organizations, must increase our manufacturing and merchandising efficiency, and must keep pace with every step in Europe's industrial progress. Keep closer to Government."

"Government and business, more than anything else need, as it were, to sit down together and consider the problem of our business and industrial welfare, not from the point of view of law books, but from the point of view of economic development. Government and business for once understand each other, one-half of the problem of successful co-operation among American business men for legitimate and necessary ends will be solved."

"If Congress has been suspicious of business, business men are in a measure to blame for this condition. Too frequently they have neglected and restrained from coming in contact with members of Congress. If the business men of this country would take an interest in the work of the Senators and Congressmen and endeavor to confer with them frequently on the many problems with which they have to contend I am sure they will find that the Senators and Congressmen will be willing and anxious to learn facts about business. If business men will do their part by taking an interest in public affairs they may rest assured that the Senators and Congressmen will be only too glad to do theirs."

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	\$700 S.
Chartered	\$59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy	3 1/2 B.
Cathay, pref.	6
Marine Insurances	
Canton	\$405
North China	152 1/2
Union of Canton	\$945.
Yangtze	\$257 1/2
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$161
Hongkong Fire	\$387
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def.	108/9
"Shell"	Tls. 18 1/2
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 28 B.
Kochien	
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10 B.
Oriental Com.	2us. 3d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.50 B.
Raub	Tls. 2 1/2
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 132 1/2
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 90.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 13 1/2
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 82.
Hongkong Wharf	\$84 1/2 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 92.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 91.
Welshwell Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores	Tls. 2 1/2 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 107 1/2
International	Tls. 105
Laow-kung-mow	Tls. 47 1/2
Laow-kung-mow	Tls. 75
Laow-kung-mow	Tls. 30
Oriental	Tls. 44
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 118
Kung Yik	Tls. 16 1/2
Yangtzepoo	Tls. 63 1/2
Yangtzepoo Pref.	Tls. 101
Industries	
Anglo-German Bry.	\$95 N.
Butler Tls.	Tls. 23 N.
China Sugar	Tls. 132 1/2 B.
International Pref.	Tls. 10.65 S.
Welshwell Land	Tls. 3.
Langkate	Tls. 25
Major Bros.	Tls. 14.5
Shanghai Samatra	Tls. 165
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	Tls. 16 1/2 B.
Llewellyn	\$90
Lane, Crawford	\$88
Whitson	Tls. 7 B.
Weeks	Tls. 18
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 14 1/2
Amberst	Tls. 15
Anglo-Java	Tls. 11 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 6
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 40
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.80
Batu Tuh Abang	Tls. 5 1/2
Batu	Tls. 1.85
Cheong	Tls. 1.60 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 1.60
Cheong	Tls. 2 1/2 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 3.90
Dominion	Tls. 14 1/2 S.
Gula Kalumpang	Tls. 9 S.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 22 1/2
Kamunting	Tls. 9 1/2
Kapala	Tls. 1.10
Kapang	Tls. 1.10
Karab	Tls. 30 1/2
Kota Bahres	Tls. 12.55 x d.
Kroewek Java	Tls. 22
Padang	Tls. 16.20
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 12
Permat	Tls. 5 1/2
Repah	Tls. 14.40 B.
Sanagasas	Tls. 1.1 B.
Sekes	Tls. 9 1/2
Semambu	Tls. 1.90
Senawang	Tls. 1.20
Shanghai Kiebang	Tls. 1.20
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 9
Shai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 13
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.40 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.60
Sungul Duri	Tls. 12
Sungul Manggis	Tls. 6.80
Shai Kalantara	Tls. 1.20
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1.20
Taping	Tls. 1.20
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.17 1/2
Tebong	Tls. 26 S.
Ulobri	Tls. 14.40 B.
Zangbe	Tls. 7 1/2
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110 B.
Cutty Dalry	Tls. 10
Shai Elec. and Ash	\$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 83 1/2 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 22 B.
Horse Bazar	Tls. 20
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 20 S.
Shai Telephone	Tls. 80 S.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 265
S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.	

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat: "The output of crude oil for November 21 was 107 tons."

Japan's Leaders Averse To Break

(Continued from Page 3)

facturers, merchants and financiers, are desirous of co-operating with those in the United States, to the fullest extent, in protecting and promoting the welfare of both and at the same time benefiting those in other countries with whom both of us may be conducting business. They understand and appreciate the spirit of co-operation which has actuated the men engaged in our lines of business and they would be pleased to consider with us all legitimate plans for the application of this principle. While it is a difficult problem, requiring patience, skill and tact, still I believe we may be able to work out methods which will benefit all concerned. It is well worth trying. International conditions are peculiar. They are complicated and will be worse. Every one interested in international commerce should make careful survey of existing facts for purposes of future explorations and developments. There are many practical problems to consider and their solution will require time and thought; but we will find the Japanese business men ready to take them up in a fair, reasonable and intelligent manner.

What Japan Wishes in China

The subject of Japan's intentions toward China and her possessions is a mooted question in many foreign quarters. From considerable inquiry and study, I conclude Japan sincerely desires that China shall proceed and succeed in the directions I have indicated; that she shall become firmly established as a sound, peaceful, progressive, prosperous and rich government with free and open seaports, transacting an increasing business of every kind, within the limits of her capabilities, with any country or all countries outside her domains, on a fair, just and profitable basis. I am confident Japan would like China for a continuous, permanent, friendly, profitable and satisfied customer, with no political, social or financial difficulties, internal or international. I think we may expect to see, before long, efforts on the part of the Japanese people to cultivate cordial business relations with those in China. I know there are important and influential men in Japan who will actively advocate this course. I am also of the opinion, founded on conversations, that the Japanese will be glad to consult with Americans concerning financial, commercial and even political questions relating to China. Japan and China both wish for close and intimate relations with the United States and are willing to discuss and determine all matters affecting the rights and interests of any, with the purpose of doing justice to themselves and all other nations. The more our statesmen study these questions the more clearly it will appear there need be no irreconcilable differences of opinion.

Korea, as you know, has again become a part of Japan. The name has been changed to Chosen, which is the same word in the Japanese language. It is a fine country, with people of good appearance, disposition and physical and mental ability, fully equal to the average. Under Japanese methods, conditions and appearances are rapidly improving. The Koreans seem to be satisfied with the governmental change. They have more respect for the present administration than they entertained towards former ones, and they believe their prosperity is increasing and will continue to increase. It seems probable there will be a gradual and complete amalgamation of the two races, and, if so, it will be beneficial to both.

Business Men Should Visit Orient

Now, I would urge all of you, who find it practicable, to visit the Far East. Go during the autumn or early spring months, if convenient, but do not hesitate to make the journey during the summer time. You owe it to yourselves, to the business interests you represent and to your country to come into close relations with the people of these far distant lands. While they are far away, if measured by miles, yet in point of time they are growing nearer, by reason of improvements in transportation; and the trip is enjoyable. You may be assured there are innumerable features in each of the countries intensely attractive and in many respects different from what you have ever seen. While I was somewhat fatigued at times, I continued in good health and I have every reason to congratulate myself on having had the opportunity to see these countries and to meet so many agreeable people. If you decide to do so, you likewise will be glad to have made the journey.

More and more of our business men should come into close contact with the people of Japan, China, and the Philippines. It will be of benefit to

all. There is much to see and to learn. Many misunderstandings have arisen and some still exist. They can and should be removed. It is as true as it is old that human nature is about the same the world over. We in the United States are not possessed of all the virtues. We are just as likely to be wrong in judgment and conclusion as others. Indeed, we have often been wrong. If some of our leaders in Congress had been better posted, it is possible that many ill-advised speeches would not have been delivered. At any rate, I strongly urge that as many of our citizens as find it possible to take the time to personally and impartially inquire into the facts which bear upon the relations of the United States with other countries. There is always danger of unsettled disagreements if parties conduct their communications at arm's length. If they converse "eye to eye and face to face" even nations are much more likely to avoid conflict and to settle disputes without doing an injustice to any. If we are looking for trouble we can usually find it; and if we are looking for harmony it is, as a rule, equally easy to procure.

If any one connected with our government will spend a few months, or less time, in Japan, with an honest intention and effort to ascertain the sentiment of the large majority of the controlling elements, I verily believe such a one will be convinced Japan is not desirous of trouble with the United States, but, on the contrary, earnestly desires our friendship and co-operation in every worthy ambition.

Business Conditions in Orient

Following my usual custom I will conclude with a few words regarding business conditions.

It is well known that the steel business in this country is better than ever before. Our concern is only for the future. Many believe there will be a continuance of large business for many months or years after the war closes; others think there will be a material recession. No one can certainly foretell. I have heretofore expressed opinions on the subject which have been published. Obviously the wise man will husband his resources, keep within safe limits and avoid overextension. It is better to be prudent and make less profits than to become reckless or extravagant at the risk of calamity. With large bank balances we are independent and secure; with large indebtedness to the banks which we could not readily pay, we would be in danger of bankruptcy, depending upon future business conditions. All this we know by the experience of the past. As we cannot read the future we should exercise caution and be prepared for unfavorable changes.

Whenever the war shall close, the business of this country will be confronted with new conditions. The purchasing power of the whole world will have been very greatly reduced. Foreign countries who are now buying our products, because compelled, will withdraw their patronage in a large measure. Other non-producing countries will find their financial resources and credits lessened. More than this, foreign producers, in great need, will strive more diligently than ever to supply the countries that are financially able to pay and at prices based upon cheap labor and low cost, as they have a perfect right to do.

Our producers, including our wage earners, will find themselves in commercial antagonism with the most persistent and difficult competition ever experienced, unless this shall be prevented by laws that are reasonable and sufficient. Most of the foreign producing countries, and quite likely all of them, will be thoroughly protected by tariff provisions and we should be on a parity with them in this respect. I firmly believe, if the present unprotective tariff laws remain unchanged, we shall probably meet with competition from foreign sources after the war closes which will adversely, and perhaps disastrously, affect American industry and American labor. Conditions will be even worse than they were between October 1, 1913, and the beginning of the war. If the laws shall be amended and adequate protection to American producers and their workmen is afforded, we may expect satisfactory business conditions for some time to come.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service
 London, November 21.—Today's metal prices were as follows:—
 Standard Copper G. M. B. 1 s. d.
 f. o. b. 144 0 0
 American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f. o. b. 162 0 0
 Lead L. B. c. i. f. per ton. Nominal.
 Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b. 30 0 0
 Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse f. o. b. 17 15 0
 (Is. Extra in flask)
 Tinplates, L. C. W. 20/24 100 lbs. 112 Sheets per Case tin lined Cases without Hoops f. o. b. 0 31 0
 Wales... Nominal
 Muntz Metal, f. o. b. London or Liverpool (less 1/2%) 183 15 0
 Standard Tin (Cash) 183 15 0
 Spelter (ordy soft) f. o. b. 55 10 0
 Galvanized Sheets 24 Gauge f. o. b. 26 5 0
 Standard Tin (3 Months) 190 10 0

In the Courts

Mr. A. U. Belyea To Pay \$400

After a long hearing in the British Supreme Court—the fourth trial in the case—judgment was given yesterday in the claim arising from the assault on a richa coolie by A. U. Belyea. The coolie died within an hour of the assault and Mr. Belyea was afterwards acquitted of the manslaughter charge. The civil proceedings were instituted for compensation by the coolie's relatives and yesterday Mr. Skinner Turner, Assistant Judge, awarded the claimants \$400 and costs.

Mr. H. D. Rodger acted for the plaintiffs and Mr. John Hays for the defendant. In giving his decision, his lordship said that the deceased's father, wife and children now sought to make defendant liable in damages to them under the statute commonly known as Lord Campbell's Act. The statement of claim sets out that the plaintiffs were dependent on the deceased, that he died from the effects of an assault committed upon him by the defendant. The defence puts the plaintiffs to proof of their relationship to, and their dependence on, the deceased; and denies that he died in consequence of any assault committed upon him by Belyea; it also pleads that he has been tried for the manslaughter of the deceased and has been acquitted. With regard to the estoppel question (previously decided against defendant) it was clear from a judgment of the L.C.J. that the ordinary rules as to estoppels (that the parties must be the same) applied to cases like the present. That was a very interesting case; the plaintiff sought to recover damages from the

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund 1,300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
33 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cernish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amritsar, Hanoi, Puket, Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon, Batavia, Karachi, Saigon, Bombay, Klang, Seremban, Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore, Canton, Kuala-Lumpur, Shanghai, Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya, Colombo, Malacca, Taiping, Delhi, Manila, (F.M.S.), Fookchow, Medan, Tavoy (Lower), Haiphong, New York, Burma, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 40,000,000.00
Reserves Frs. 40,000,000.00

Recoursables et Agences:
Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon, Batambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mengtze, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Dondochery, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papeete, Hankow, Pnom-Penh.

Branches:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Branches:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS and MARSEILLE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. MOSEHIN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver 13,000,000
\$33,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
C. E. Anton, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman]
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:
Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bangkok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Fookchow, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tsingtau, Hilo, Yokohama.

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000

Reserve Fund 24,000,000

Kpg. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the

Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,743,000

Head office: PETERSBURG.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Branches:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay, Hallan, Peking, Calcutta, Hankow, Shanghai, Chanchun, Harbin, Tientsin, (Kwan-Hongkong), Tsingtau, chendzie, Newchwang, Vladivostok, Chetoo, Nicolayowsk, Yokohama, Dalny (Dairen) O-A.

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposits Boxes:

J. JEZIKERSKI, Q. CARRERE, Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a specialty.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 3%.

Particular of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 16th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital \$60,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kailung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanhai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fookchow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tael at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office: 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Frs. 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai.

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Incorporated 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 45,000,000

Capital Paid-up " 30,000,000

Reserve Fund " 20,000,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshan, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Liao yang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Changchun, Lyons, Sydney, Dalny, Mukden, Sinanfu, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hongkong, New York, Tokyo, Honolulu, Osaka, Tsingtau, Kobe.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office: National City Bank Building, 55 Wall Street, New York

London Office: 38 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up ... U.S. \$3,350,000.00

Reserve and Undivided Profits \$3,317,774.11

U.S. \$7,181,774.11

Branches at:

Bombay, Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco, Canton, London, Tientsin, Cebu, Manila, Yokohama, Colon (P.C.Z.), Medellin, Peking, Hankow, Panama, Shanghai.

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AIRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAIIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1a Klukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NEDERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—Gulds. \$5,000,000 (about £4,583,333)

Reserve Fund—Gulds. 9,925,481 (about £877,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Banjermaasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tandjong Balei, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tebing-Tinggi, Djember, Penang, Tegal, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong, Hongkong, Rangoon, Tjilatjap, Kota-Radia, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar, Singapore, Medan, Soerabaya.

London Bankers:—

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.

SHANGHAI BRANCH: Interest allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital H. \$2,000,000

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital H. \$1,387,850

Reserve Fund H. \$70,000

Head Office:

8, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

JUKUON, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital 562,500

Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies:

Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bahru (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Tael 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkong market, as compiled on November 21, 1916.

Butcher's Meat

Beef per lb. 14-20

Mutton " 16-20

Pork " 25-30

Veal " 25-30

Fish

Bream per lb. 20-25

Cod " 14-16

Mandarin " 20-30

Mackerel " 30-35

Pomfret " 30-35

Salmon " 16-20

Samol " none

Soles " 20-25

Whitebait " 20-25

Game, Poultry and Eggs

Deer each 2.00-2.50

Duck " 40-80

Eggs per doz. 18-20

Fowl per lb. 16-18

Geese each

'PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR

(*Router's Agency War Service*)

London, November 21.—In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Mr. Lloyd George, Secretary of State for War, said that the exaggerated German statements regarding the losses of the British on the Somme front are issued to provoke a contradiction, so that they may thus obtain accurate information.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, November 21.—A Russian official communique, denying the German report that seven steamers laden with munitions have exploded at Archangel, says that only two were destroyed, but 341 persons were killed and 667 wounded. The explosion occurred during the dinner hour, when the hutments were crowded.

(Reuters Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, November 21.—In a debate in the Prussian Diet on the proclamation of an autonomous Poland, the majority emphasized their anxiety to exclude Prussian Poland from any connection with the new State. A Polish deputy expressed his apprehension that these new conditions meant that the independence of Poland is a mere pretence, while the Socialist Deputy Strobel declared that the project is equivalent to annexation.

In connection with the Public School for Girls, arrangements have been concluded, according to today's Municipal Gazette, with Mr. J. Ambrose for the lease of 24 Kungling Road as a Kindergarten for a period of one year terminating on November 30, 1917.

For London etc.	
Aleinous	Oct.
City of Manila	Oct. 1
Demodocus	Oct. 1
Fushimi Maru	Oct. 10
Hirano Maru	Oct. 2
Kaga Maru	Nov. 1
Karonga	Oct. 2
Kitano Maru	Oct.
Knight Companion	Sept. 2
Machao	Oct. 2
Nora	Oct. 3
Painbrokeshire	Sept. 10
Pyrzbu	Nov. 1
Sardinia	Oct.
Tokuyama Maru	Nov.
For Marsellus, etc.	
Atlantique	Nov. 1
Cordillere	Oct. 2
Magellan	Nov.
For Bombay	
Kamakura Maru	Oct. 1
Noyara**	Nov. 1
Nyanza**	Oct. 11
For Vancouver, etc.	
Empress of Japan	Nov. 1
Empress of Russia	Nov.
Harold Dollar	Oct. 6
Monteagle	Nov. 11
For New York	
Bolton Castle	Sept. 1
Eurymachus	Sept. 11
Egremont Castle	Nov. 20
Kanagawa Maru	Nov. 22
Newby Hall	Nov. 2
Kitiwa Maru	Sept. 6
For San Francisco, etc.	
China	Nov. 15
Euador	Oct. 11
Hawaii Maru	Oct. 11
J.D. Archbold	Nov. 4
Shinyo Maru	Nov. 4
Tenyo Maru	Oct. 7
For Seattle	
Awa Maru	Nov. 1
Canada Maru	Nov. 2
Henrik Ibsen	Nov. 1
Justin	Nov. 10
Kamakura Maru	Nov. 4
Shidzuoka Maru	Oct. 10
Tanayama Maru	Nov.
**With English Mail	

FROM LONDON, ETC.

	Sailed	*Due
Atsuta Maru	Nov. 2	Dec. 26
Carnarthershire	Sept. 29	Dec. 7

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SHANGHAI.

Mail 101	Mail B. S.	Local B. S.	Miles 1.		Peking-Mukden Line		Local B. S.	Mail B. S.	Mail 102.
2006	384	380	0		dep. Peking	arr.	12200	1900	1000
2345	1112	984			arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	1920	1700	720
2830	1117	640	84		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	1900	1600	700
006	1156	616			arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	526	230	524.		arr. Mukden	dep.	2204		100
Local S.	Mail B. S.				Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail B. S.	Local S.	
715	1130	—	0		dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	—	1705	1900
735	1110	—	2.71		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	—	1635	1941
745	1200	—			dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	—	1601	1941
1118	1500	—	73		dep. Yangchow	dep.	—	1332	1508
1437	1746	—	168		dep. Tsochow	dep.	—	1043	1268
1801	2021	—			arr. Tsinan	dep.	—	606	645
7.	2031	—	220		dep. Tsinan	arr.	—	755	1812
8'0	2231	—	266		dep. Tsinan	arr.	—	601	1512
1038	2331	—			arr. Yenchow	dep.	—	345	1311
1330	048	318			dep. Yenchow	arr.	—	309	1204
1558	316	—	377		dep. Liching	arr.	—	130	1003
1816	450	—			arr. Hsuehow	dep.	2336		
9.	—	420	—		dep. Hsuehow	arr.	—	2329	2007
690	487	—			arr. Pangpu	dep.	—	1906	1445
1194	538	—	523		dep. Pangpu	arr.	—	1945	1445
1286	540	—			arr. Chuechow	dep.	—	1643	835
1667	1142	—	600		arr. Pukow	dep.	—	1530	707
1848	1300	—	631						
Express 16.	Express 10.				Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1.	Express B. S.	Express B. S.
2380	1430	—	0		dep. Nanking-Ferry	arr.	—	1430	—
700	2118	—	169		arr. Nanking	dep.	—	1415	—
					arr. Shanghai-North	dep.	—	705	—
Yenchow-Tsochow Branch Line					Liching-Yenchow Branch Line				
1030	1300	2130	588	1200	2000	590	1150	1800	510
1030	1440	2220	588	1118	1830	590	1250	1900	700

MAIN LINE.

STATIONS.		1	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17
		Express R.	Local	Slow	Coolid Goods	Fast R.	Local	W.S. Local	Night R-S.	W.S. Local
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.55		8.20	9.00	12.50	15.30	8.40	22.00	17.15	NAN
Nanshang			8.06	8.48	13.21	15.55				
Kunshan			9.35	11.04	14.07	16.31	9.15	—	17.50	
SOOCHOW	9.24		10.62	12.08	14.60	17.53		1.01		Na
.. ..dep.	9.41		11.05	12.13	14.57	18.13		1.08		
WUSIH	10.24		12.24	13.33	16.45	19.33		2.03		CH
.. ..dep.	10.31		12.21	13.48	15.63	19.41		2.10		
CHANGCHOW	11.13		13.20	14.51	16.38	20.45		3.03		TA
.. ..dep.	11.22	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.47			3.10		CH
TANTANG	12.07		8.00	14.87	18.10	17.41				
.. ..dep.	12.09		8.00	14.69	18.14	17.43		—		
CHINKIANG	12.43		8.58	15.49	17.08	18.22		4.58		WI
.. ..dep.	12.52		8.50	15.67	17.18	18.32		5.06		
Hankin Ferry	12.57	7.10								SOO
NANKING	14.15	10.58	17.50	19.25	20.05			6.50		NA

STATIONS		TIMES						STATIONS		TIMES					
		2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolin Goods a.m.	10 Ex- press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.			1 Local Mixed p.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolin Goods a.m.	9 Ex- press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South	dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	8.30	4.20	Yeh Kow	dep.	7.30	8.20	9.25	2.20	8.50	
	arr.		8.58	10.02	11.24	4.15	5.45		arr.	7.44	8.35	9.40	2.35	4.15	
Shang Hai	dep.		8.55	9.55	11.00	4.15	5.50	Hangchow	dep.	7.55	8.55	10.15	2.30	4.35	
Lo Shai	dep.		9.00	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10		arr.	8.52	10.11	12.15	2.40	5.45	
Lo Shing	dep.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40	Chang An	dep.	9.25	10.54	1.19	4.40	6.37	
	arr.	7.30	10.10	11.45	1.40	5.20			arr.	9.32	11.01	1.50	4.08	6.47	
Yeh Yeh	dep.	8.24	10.46	12.27	2.37	5.56		Lo Shing	dep.	10.09	11.49	2.45	4.55	7.38	
	arr.	8.40	10.58	12.51	2.59	5.58			arr.	10.12	11.55	3.01	4.41		
Chang An	dep.	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25		Lo Shai	dep.	9.18	10.36	12.20	3.37	5.01	
	arr.	11.18	12.29	2.39	5.32	7.00		Sung Kiang	arr.	9.33	10.29	1.20	4.49	5.44	
Hangchow	dep.	11.20	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24			dep.	10.02	11.32	3.31	4.58	6.47	
Yeh Kow	arr.	11.55	12.57	3.00	6.20	7.40		Shanghai South	arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	6.50	

STATIONS		14	16	18	20	22	24	STATIONS		14	16	17	19	21	23
		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.			a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Kan Jan Chiao	dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.50	3.15	6.35	Zah Koh	dep.	9.00					5.10
Kan Sheng Hwa	arr.	7.58	10.28	12.03	2.03	3.28	6.48		arr.	9.19					5.29
	dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	2.05	3.30	6.50	Hongchow	dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.40	5.45	7.21
	arr.	8.18	10.40	12.15	2.15	3.40	7.00		arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.49	5.55	7.31
Hongchow	dep.	8.21				3.50		Kan Sheng Hwa	dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.50	5.55	7.31
Zah Koh	arr.	8.46				4.15		Zah Koh Chiao	arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	3.03	6.08	7.42

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

Auctions

R. W. HEIDORN & CO.

will sell by Public Auction at their
salesroom

Nos. 7 & 8 French Bund

Behind the offices of Messrs. Melchers & Co.
on

Saturday, the 25th November
at 10 a.m.

Sundry Household Furniture,
One Complete Bedroom Set,
Camp Beds, Gramophones,
Tientsin Carpets and Rugs.

On view from Friday, the
24th November.

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R. W. HEIDORN & CO.

have been favoured with instruction from

Professor Dr. P. Krieg,

on change of address to No. 22 Whangpoo

Road, to sell at his residence

No. 11 Whangpoo Road

on

Monday, the 27th Nov., 1916,

commencing at 10 a.m.

and

continuing at 2.30 p.m.,

The whole of the

Good Household Furniture & Effects

comprising:

Hall, Drawing Room, Dining Room,

Study, Bed and Bathrooms, unan-
nished with geyser, Pantry and Kitchen.

The sale will include:

Garden plants, Lotus, pump, the

motor house, brass crane, medical

instruments, medical chair, ap-
paratus for electrical treatment,

vibrator for massage, an Egyptian

mummy, aviary, self-registering

barometer, pianola, gramophone,

stained colored-glass window, silver

cabinet, small Japanese shrine,

carved furniture, vases and brasses,

electric iron, carpet sweeper, copper

coal box, copper water tap and

receiver, violin, painter's easel, etc.,
etc.

At 12 o'clock sharp will be sold

2 Broughams, 1 Victoria and 1 set

harness.

On view on Sunday, the 26th of

November. Catalogues on the

premises.

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Harbour Notification

No. 7 of 1916.

Referring to Harbour Notifica-
tion No. 4 of 1916, NOTICE is
hereby given that, the Superintendent
of Customs and the Treaty
Power Consuls having withdrawn
the declaration of cholera-infection
against those ports, the medical
inspection of vessels arriving from
JAPANESE PORTS is dis-
continued.

WM. CARLSON.

Harbour Master.

Approved:

F. S. UNWIN.

Commissioner of Customs,

Custom House,

Shanghai, 22nd November, 1916.

Hydrophobia and Rinderpest

for

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DR. S. NAKANISHI,

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